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Report of Home Demonstration Work 1930

Madge J. Reese

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REPORT OF HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

1930

Madge J. Reese, Senior Home Economist
Home Demonstration and Club Work, Western Section

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DISTRIBUTION: A copy of this circular has been sent to each State extension director; State and assistant State leader of county agricultural agent work, and home demonstration work; county home demonstration agent; State home-economics specialist; State agricultural-college, and experiment-station library.

PROGRESS NOTED IN 1930

Home demonstration work can claim for 1930 the normal increase in the extension of its benefits and influence that is expected of each year's growth and development. The improvement in quality of work done and the satisfactory results also can be given creditable recognition. A greater number of extension activities relating to the rural home and rural life were conducted in 1930 than in any previous year. The keen interest and enthusiastic response accorded by farm women throughout the country have made heavy demands upon the extension service. That these demands met with satisfactory results can be attributed to the following:

(1) Increased number of county home demonstration agents. The total number of county and assistant county home demonstration agents employed on June 30, 1930, was 1,352, a 5 per cent increase in number over the previous fiscal year. Of this number 127 were negro agents. There were also employed 202 home-economics specialists, an increase of 11 specialists over the number employed in 1929.

(2) Increased responsibility assumed by county agricultural agents in counties without home demonstration agents, in developing projects relating to the interests of the home.

(3) More time and assistance given by State agricultural specialists in developing agricultural projects in which farm women are interested, such as poultry, gardening, home dairying, landscape gardening, and home engineering.

(4) Greater stabilization in county and community organizations. Cooperative relationships in conducting home demonstration activities continued with increased satisfaction.

(5) Noteworthy progress made in the development of local leadership, providing a responsible source of assistance in furthering extension activities.

(6) Attention being given to State and county project plans defining more definitely the organization, goals set, and methods of presentation of projects. Systematic planning stimulated the production of high-quality work and larger results. Programs and calendars of work made by State leaders, State home-economics specialists, and county home demonstration agents have caused more effective work and also a larger volume. Splendid supervisory ability was exhibited by State home demonstration leaders. Home-economics specialists strengthened and enlarged projects by working out units of work which represented worth-while demonstrations in the home, introduced new phases into projects already under way and prepared most helpful subject-matter circulars and bulletins.

(7) Basing the home demonstration program in the community and county not only on the immediate needs but on long-time development. Immediate and longer time home demonstration programs were discussed and planned in conference by farm people and extension workers, following studies and surveys in which farm people participated.

(8) Enrichment of the home demonstration program by the introduction or continuation of projects that bring art into everyday life such as design and color in clothing, house furnishing, and home arts and crafts; attractiveness of farm-home surroundings and beauty in the countryside, appreciation of good music and pictures, selection of reading for the whole family, pageantry and plays for the community, and organized recreation for home and community.

(9) More effective plans and methods being used each year in conducting home demonstration activities designed to reach a larger number and to give helpful publicity to the service. Marked progress in the use of the press and in increased use of the radio was reported.

(10) Meeting quickly and effectively the test of emergency by adjusting the program to take care of urgent needs in drought and flood areas. Alert to the agricultural economic situation throughout the country, economics in home-economics extension was given increased emphasis in extending information in budgeting funds, in keeping household accounts, in making the food dollar and the clothing dollar go farthest through wise "buy-manship," and in encouraging a live-at-home program on the farms.

(11) Contribution made toward a desire of many farm women and farm families for a wider range of contacts. Home demonstration work encourages neighborliness. New friends made and new knowledge gained stimulate new incentives. The wider field and variety of contacts helps to relieve the commonplace and the monotony sometimes found in rural homes.

(12) Much being done toward bringing about desirable standards of living. When improved methods in doing the great variety of farm and home tasks are put into practice and labor and time-saving equipment is installed, these methods make possible leisure time for doing worth-while things other than those of the everyday routine. Thus a larger measure of contentment is given and the ties that bind the farm family to the rural community are strengthened.

There were 34,959 organized groups of women which devoted the full program to home demonstration work with 646,340 women enrolled, being a ten per cent increase in enrollment over 1929. The enrollment was reported as follows: 444,506, or 69 per cent of the total enrollment, by county home demonstration agents; 200,980, or 31 per cent, by county agricultural agents; and 854 by county 4-H club agents. Demonstration meetings held by home demonstration agents alone had a total attendance of 4,614,506. Considering also the number of homes influenced by the 489,517 4-H club girls enrolled and the large number of men and women reached through general extension meetings, it can conservatively be estimated that home-economics extension information and the regularly conducted home demonstration projects reached at least five and one-half million farm people in 1930.

Home demonstration activities were reported by 1,198 county agricultural agents, 51 per cent of the total number of county agricultural agents. They were assisted in conducting the work by State home demonstration leaders and home-economics specialists; local community leadership was effectively assumed by farm women.

Grateful acknowledgment is made by the extension service to the 103,151 women who gave splendid volunteer assistance in acting as community and project leaders in forwarding the home-economics extension program. The number of local leaders averages 43 per county reporting home demonstration activities. In addition 38,807 women assumed local leadership responsibilities in 4-H club work with girls.

Progress in home demonstration work can more satisfactorily be measured over a period of five years as shown by the following table:

	<u>1926</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>Percentage of increase</u>
Number of county home demonstration agents and assistants.	988	1,352	37
Number of county agricultural agents reporting home demonstration activities.	844	1,198	42
Number of women enrolled in home demonstration clubs or groups.	463,236	646,340	40
Number of home visits made by extension agents in interest of extension work.	387,724	546,208	41
Number in attendance at all meetings conducted by home demonstration agents.	3,035,392	5,409,927	78

Home Demonstration Work Organized in the Territory of Alaska

One of the newest developments of interest during 1930 was the organization of home demonstration work in the Territory of Alaska, July 1, 1930. During the last half of the year, 7 groups of women were organized for home demonstration work and 14 4-H clubs were organized for girls and boys. The extension activities with women were largely in gardening, food preparation and selection, and food preservation. Some work was started also in home improvement, in house furnishing, and in clothing construction. Clubs for young mothers to study child care are one of the needs which are in the process of initiation, and also the encouragement of home arts and crafts as a profitable use of leisure time.

Home Demonstration Work in the Territory of Hawaii

Creditable progress has been made in home demonstration activities in the Territory of Hawaii since the organization of the cooperative service with the University of Hawaii in 1928. The groups engaged in home demonstration work are of various races - Hawaiian, Japanese, Portuguese, Filipino, Chinese, Chinese-Hawaiian, and Haoles (whites). On the basis of home needs most of the groups have developed interests and activities to

the extent of formal organization, with officers and project leaders. The home demonstration agents in four counties, Honolulu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai, reported 942 women enrolled in 41 organized groups and 838 girls enrolled in 54 4-H clubs in 1930. There were 909 meetings with a total attendance of 15,480, reported by the home demonstration agents. In addition, 41 home demonstration and 4-H club meetings featuring achievement-day programs, exhibits, demonstration dinners, and recreation were held. Two demonstration tours were conducted and also two encampments for women and four 4-H club encampments were successful means of stimulating extension activities.

Enthusiastic interest was shown on the part of the women and girls, especially by the Japanese, in food selection and preparation. There were 619 women and 393 girls enrolled in food projects. All recipes used in the demonstrations were printed in the Japanese as well as in the English papers. Emphasis is being placed on a greater use of vegetables, fruits, and milk and their proper preparation. The making of native fruits, such as the papaya, mango, guava, and pineapple into attractive jellies and jams has been a successful enterprise for home and for market with women and club girls in the Kona district of Hawaii and in Honolulu County. In 1930 there were 1,500 jars of jellies and jams sold in Kona with promise of larger sales next year. There were 7 garden clubs with 150 women enrolled, who introduced into the home gardens a greater variety of leafy vegetables. The home demonstration agents cooperated with the county nurses of the public-health service in the preschool clinics by giving food-preparation demonstrations at the clinics. A large number of mothers of young children were benefited by these demonstrations, the plantation managers often sending trucks to bring the mothers and children to the clinics.

Lack of ovens in the homes for baking is being solved by the making of ovens from oil cans which well serve the purpose. Also, better care of foods is being met in some cases by the making of iceless coolers. Simple home-management practices are being encouraged by the agents through demonstrations in kitchen rearrangement, proper height of working surfaces, and better kitchen utensils.

The clothing project up to the present time has been largely with girls, 415 being enrolled in the 4-H clothing clubs in 1930. The women and girls have made out of sugar sacks attractive articles for home improvement, such as curtains, bedspreads, dresser covers, towels, and laundry bags, 900 sacks being utilized in this way in 1930 in Honolulu County alone. Most promising results can be expected in home demonstration work in the Territory of Hawaii, and the same methods in organization and extension teaching as are used on the mainland are proving equally as successful in the territory.

Organization Developments

There have been no changes in general organization plans, but several significant developments can be noted:

(1) As has always been the policy, the extension service cooperated with any existing community organizations that wished to conduct some phase of home demonstration work; but there was an increase in groups setting up full-year home demonstration programs. Such groups numbered 34,959 in 1930, reported by 1,996 extension agents. These groups were formally organized and met in regular session in the communities at least once each month. These groups were designated by various names - home demonstration clubs, home-makers' clubs, home-economics extension clubs.

(2) To maintain a standard of excellence in community organization, scoring of groups or clubs has added zest and resulted not only in a larger number of demonstrations being conducted in the homes, but greater community activity, as reported by Maine, Florida, South Carolina, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming, California, and Montana. Such points as the following are found in the several score cards: Attendance, officers present, bringing visitors, obtaining new members, results passed on and reported used, meetings beginning on time, all preparations completed before opening hour, parliamentary skill during business meeting, worth-while roll-call responses, the part local leaders play in the presentation of program subjects, promptness of secretaries and project leaders in reporting, representation at county council meetings, and the sponsoring of 4-H club work. Public recognition was given the highscoring groups at the end of the year.

(3) The increased number of county councils organized in all sections of the country in 1930 and the development of such councils for more effective service are worthy of note. These county-council groups are known by a variety of designations: In Connecticut, county home-economics committee; in Alabama, county council of home demonstration clubs; in Minnesota, county home and community committee; in Colorado, county home demonstration advisory council. The representation is from the home demonstration groups or clubs of the communities, usually officers and project leaders; or the representation may be from each farm organization center or from each township. These councils meet once a month, or from three to six times each year.

The following outline of activities of the Franklin County, Ohio, home extension council serves as a good example:

(a) Studied local situation in relation to the method of training leaders used during the past two years. Evolved and suggested new plan.

(b) Stimulated courage and new ideas by means of council meetings.

(c) Planned and procured enrollment for the annual farm women's camp.

(d) Planned and participated in midwinter camp party to arouse interest in the annual camp.

(e) Planned and carried out a county-wide achievement program for women.

(f) Procured enrollment for a county-wide meeting in gardening with the garden specialist.

(g) Planned an exhibit to be submitted to the committee for the State fair home demonstration booths.

(h) Planned and helped with an exhibit for the annual meeting of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

(i) Visited the county commissioners to give expression as to adequate amount needed for county extension budget.

(j) Helped to develop plans in all home projects and assisted in procuring project leaders.

(k) Advised concerning leadership and enrollment of 4-H clubs.

(l) Assisted in general publicity and news writing for home demonstration work.

(4) A number of States report using advantageous opportunities at county council meetings, at county camps and short courses, at State farm and home weeks, and at organization training meetings to instruct officers and leaders of community groups in organization methods and parliamentary procedure. The development of leadership through county organization training meetings has proved most satisfactory in California, where 18 counties held such meetings in 1930. Three members of the executive committee in each farm-home department center and the project and local leaders attended the all-day county meeting. The program included discussions on duties of officers, committeemen and members, what constitutes a good farm-home center meeting, relationship of the organization of farm people to the extension service, care of children at meetings, the making of a community program of work, the setting of goals, and ways and means of procuring reports.

Part of the program was devoted to group discussions, at which time decision was made as to what the duties and functions of each officer would be; the chairman, secretary, project leader, etc. Demonstrations of a well conducted meeting were given, which formed the basis for discussion on parliamentary practices. As a result of these county meetings, home demonstration agents report: (1) Meetings conducted in more business-like way, (2) more accurate information relating to existing farm organizations, (3) self-confidence gained by members of center committees and by project leaders, (4) more responsibility taken by members, (5) better attendance at meetings, (6) better reports.

(5) The States reporting State home demonstration councils or federations are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, and South Dakota. These State councils met once each year, usually at the State agricultural colleges. They served as general promotion organizations, and some of them sponsored college scholarships for 4-H club girls. The State organization in South Carolina was perfected in 1921 and now has a membership of 8,379 farm women. This membership consists of the council members represented in the county councils; the business of the State council, however, is conducted by one delegate from each county.

State Supervision

No important changes occurred in the general plan of State supervision in 1930. The chief supervisor of home demonstration work is responsible to the State director of the extension service and is known in seven States and in the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska as the assistant director for home economics, in 24 States as State home demonstration leader, in 13 States as State home demonstration agent, in two States as State home agent, and in one State as professor of home economics. The assistant director for home economics has charge of all extension work in home economics, both with adults and juniors.

In addition there were 80 assistant State leaders and district agents. Of this number 54 were district agents in the Southern States. These district agents are not to be confused with county home demonstration agents at large, or itinerant agents as they are sometimes called, nor with the agent who has headquarters in one county and does general field work in several counties. The district agent has headquarters at the agricultural college and assists the State supervisor in the supervision of home demonstration work in an assigned district, and in some cases she does initial or follow-up subject-matter instruction in the respective district under the general direction of the State specialists. The district agent has certain field duties in the counties without home demonstration agents in the district as well as in those with home demonstration agents. The number of district agents varies according to the number of county home demonstration agents in the State and the size of the State; Texas had nine district agents in 1930, while Virginia had four.

In general the supervisory duties of the State home demonstration leader or agent can be listed as follows, although certain duties may be delegated to assistant State leaders or district agents by the State leader, or some of these duties may be assumed by other members of the State staff, according to the variations in State administration and organization:

- (1) Is responsible to the State director of extension and to co-operating agencies for a complete annual report of home-economics extension work.
- (2) Assists the director in the selection of county home demonstration agents, State assistants and district agents, and State home economics specialists.
- (3) Assists in procuring county appropriations for home demonstration work and directs the preliminary steps in a county before the appointment of a county home demonstration agent.
- (4) Supervises work of county home demonstration agents and has general supervision of home demonstration work in counties without home demonstration agents.
- (5) Has general supervision of home-economics specialists, their travel schedules, project plans, and publications.

(6) Makes contacts with educational, civic, and other State organizations and agencies to maintain friendly and helpful relations with the extension service.

(7) Checks on county programs of work during the year in the counties to insure that work is progressing. Meets with county advisory councils, attends county achievement events, county camps, and meets with community groups as often as time permits.

(8) Gives suggestions for strengthening State and county extension organization and assists in solving problems pertaining thereto.

(9) Assists county extension agents in analyzing conditions and situations in counties and in determining the home demonstration needs of the county (special assistance given to new agents to avoid retardation in the program under way in the county).

(10) Devises plans for records, survey work, State exhibits and other means of publicity.

(11) Assists in plans for State and district conferences conducted so that extension agents may be given timely information, instruction, and inspiration. Assists in other State meetings and short courses held at the college.

(12) Encourages as high standards of office management, housing, and equipment in county extension offices as funds will permit and establishes the county extension office in the mind of the public as a center for farm and home interests and information.

(13) Has full supervisory duties in some States in conducting 4-H club work with girls, and in most States is responsible for directing the preparation of all home-economics subject-matter circulars to be used in 4-H club work.

All States except five employed one or more home-economics specialists in 1930, a total of 202 specialists. The number of women specialists assisting in home demonstration work can be listed as follows:

Foods and nutrition.....	57
Clothing.....	59
Home management and home improvement.....	43
House furnishings.....	8
Child care and parent education.....	9
Poultry.....	5
Marketing.....	2
Health.....	5
Home industries and crafts.....	3
Rural organization.....	3
Publicity.....	2
General home economics.....	5
Extension schools.....	1

Seven of the number listed above were part-time specialists. In addition, agricultural specialists assisted in the development of such projects as home gardening, dairy and poultry, home engineering, and landscape gardening.

The duties of the home-economics specialists may vary, but in general the duties of each can be outlined as follows:

(1) Works out detailed plans of projects as to aims, special phases involved, methods of presentation by agents and leaders; plans forms for records and reports; and plans for follow-up to obtain satisfactory results.

(2) Prepares demonstration outlines and subject-matter bulletins and circulars for home demonstration work. Cooperates closely with resident teaching and research departments at the agricultural college, which approves extension subject-matter publications.

(3) Seeks information from many sources and keeps State and county home demonstration agents informed of new findings made through research in the particular subject.

(4) Works out detailed plans for exhibits, illustrative material, and publicity, and assists in conducting State and county camps and short courses for adults and 4-H club boys and girls.

(5) Trains project leaders in the counties and meets community groups for presentation of project phases, thereby training county home demonstration agents for the presentation in other communities.

(6) Prepares home-economics subject-matter circulars for 4-H club work. Trains 4-H club leaders in the counties.

(7) Is responsible for an annual report on respective subjects.

Programs of Work

Throughout the country, programs of work were determined in the communities by farm women with the guidance of extension agents after considering (1) a list of activities based on requests, (2) the continuation of projects already under way, (3) the needs of the community, as analyzed by the group. The resources of county extension agents, the number of communities to be served, the tenure of extension work in the county, the kind and amount of State specialists' assistance available, all are factors which must and have influenced program determination.

A review of 1930 programs of work indicates a decided trend to limit the initial projects of the year to one or possibly two. In addition, the advanced phases of one or two projects which are already under way are continued. Concentrated effort on fewer projects has enhanced interest and resulted in a greater number of demonstrations in the home being carried to completion; in larger units of work being set up for project requirements by the extension service; and in stimulating community pride in reaching

possible goals set up for the year. With fewer projects it is reported there is time for clubs or groups to introduce into the program such features as music appreciation, organized recreation, and community activities, all of which attribute to satisfactory rural life.

County home demonstration advisory councils or committees functioned in compiling and setting up the county home demonstration program of work. From the community programs the county program which includes the county goals, is compiled. The indorsement and suggestions of the council are considered. The county program pictures the home demonstration work of the year and it is usually published so that the public may be informed. Informal county surveys ascertaining the needs and wants of farm women were used to some extent in New York, Delaware, Maryland, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. The findings of the surveys served as a basis for discussion at the program-making meetings of the county councils or county committees.

One of the developments in supervision noted for 1930 was a closer check on the county programs of work being made by State home demonstration leaders and State home-economics specialists upon each visit to the county. The writing of projects and the making of progress reports enable county extension agents to keep a closer and more businesslike check upon the program of work throughout the year. Local leaders, because of training and experience, showed marked improvement in keeping the records of accomplishment of the community groups. All this has meant for more satisfactory reports in home demonstration work.

Most States require that the county program of work showing the goals set up be submitted to the State office before the beginning of the working year. These programs are studied by State leaders and specialists and suggestions for strengthening the programs are made if necessary. This procedure also makes for better supervision on the part of State extension workers during the year.

County Economic Conferences

The group-discussion type of conference gives opportunity, by an organized plan, for free expression on the part of farm people. The 2-day county farm home economic conferences have proved popular, where farm women or farm men and women meet and discuss farm home conditions and needs. The data obtained in advance by the survey method have been largely economic information in relation to food; clothing; physical equipment, general conditions, and managerial aspects of the home; and the cost of living. The findings of these surveys have served as good bases for shaping discussion questions for the conference. Committees of farm women, assisted by both the home demonstration and agricultural agents of the county, the State home demonstration leader, home-economics specialists, and several of the agricultural specialists, plan and conduct the conference, the several steps in its development covering a period of three or four months.

Out of the discussion groups at the conference come recommendations and suggestions for solving the economic needs, and standards are set up for

farm living according to the ideals of the local people and the possibilities of the locality. Setting up goals or standards stimulates constructive thinking and desire for accomplishment.

Twenty-three county economic conferences in which farm home conditions and interests were considered were conducted in 1930 in 10 States - Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Vermont. The conferences have resulted in immediate or renewed emphasis being placed upon projects which have been recognized in the discussions as meeting the needs. In Illinois, farm women participated in the agricultural-adjustment conferences. The recommendations have been given consideration by county councils and extension workers when setting up long-time goals. The cost-of-living budgets thought necessary to maintain the standards of living set up, have afforded interesting discussion programs for a series of community meetings.

The following are some of the values of such conferences summarized:

1. The group-discussion type of conference offers an excellent opportunity for farm women to take the lead in discussion and decision in lieu of the too frequent method "being talked to." From 75 to 150 farm people have participated in the discussions. The extension workers assist in the shaping up of the guide questions for discussion, and also contribute to the discussions when it seems opportune. These county conferences stimulate thinking and frank discussion on the part of farm women perhaps more successfully than any other type of conference because the women have had a part in the planning of the entire organization of the conference.
2. The conference is a high light in home demonstration work in any county. From 30 to 60 women have participated in the two or three preliminary committee meetings. Women are getting a certain amount of good training in leadership, in conference methods, and a fine insight into the program of extension work in a county. This experience has already proved that training results in better leadership back in the communities and stimulates or renews interest in home demonstration activities. The real value of the conference only begins at the end of the closing session.
3. The right kind of publicity results in a wider spread of interest and better understanding of extension work on the part of the general public. The recent conferences were given splendid publicity over a period of three months and carried headlines on front pages of city and county papers. Farm-home interests have real news value through the channel of an event like the conference.
4. The informal survey and the data obtained are not an attempt at research but simply a means for obtaining information regarding farm-home conditions which can serve as a basis on which to shape the guide questions for discussions. The informal survey is a fair basis for immediate action. One hundred per cent accuracy is not expected in such surveys, but most of the information can be considered accurate enough for the purpose intended and is the only systematic local information of the kind available. The data indicate certain needs and trends to the extension

agents and specialists, who make a careful study and analysis of the compilation of the survey returns. Census data are used to supplement the survey findings.

5. While county extension agents already know the needs and wants of farm homes in a general way, the agents are very much enlightened by the opinions, suggestions, and recommendations made by farm women in committee meetings and in conference. The suggestions and recommendations are given careful consideration by extension workers and county councils in the planning of the next year's county home demonstration program and those of several following years.

A 1-day follow-up conference is held each year for the following purposes: (1) To check up and see if the recommendations made are still good or if they need to be modified, (2) to review the progress that has been made during the year in following out the conference recommendations, (3) to make any changes in the methods of carrying out these recommendations. From time to time new phases for the program must be suggested to meet changing conditions, and each year certain project phases of the program are chosen for concentration of effort.

Programs in Drought Areas

Home demonstration work proved its efficiency in meeting emergencies in 1930 equally as well as it did during the World War. All forces in the severely drought-stricken areas were directed toward giving guidance and instruction in the preservation of any available foods for winter use and in the maintenance of a safe diet at minimum cost. Special attention was given to the prevention of pellagra. Home demonstration agents in North Carolina cooperated with the State department of health. In 27 counties home demonstration agents sent 486 pellagra patients to physicians for diagnosis and gave information in corrective feeding to 1,050 patients in 45 counties.

To relieve the problem of feeding animals through the winter months or selling at a very low price, large quantities of beef and chicken were canned in the drought areas, making possible a winter supply of meat. Meat-canning centers were set up under the direction of extension agents, where cold-storage facilities and screened workrooms with steam-pressure canners and can sealers were made available for use to the farm people. Strict adherence to rigid rules regarding the chilling of carcasses and the avoidance of slaughtering overheated or underfed animals was advised. In Arkansas alone in 1930 home demonstration agents gave 1,437 meat-canning demonstrations and local leaders gave 519. Farm families in Arkansas canned 272,251 pounds of beef. If the same beef had been sold on foot it would have brought at that time approximately \$14,123.13 whereas the valuation of the canned products was estimated at \$53,057.38.

In areas where slight rains made fall gardens possible, extension agents cooperated with relief organizations in intensified garden campaigns, distributing garden seed, giving instructions for planting, and encouraging the canning of surplus fall field and garden products for winter use. Clothing for families in distressed conditions also offered problems

which the extension service assisted in solving.

The low price for farm products has put the spot light on the live-at-home programs which have been in progress in a number of States. The live-at-home program toward which the home demonstration agents in North Carolina directed their efforts in 1930 is given as follows:

For every farm family -

1. Growing of an all year round garden.
2. Canning of enough fruits and vegetables to total 57 pints of vegetables and 45 pints of fruit for each individual member of the family.
3. Production of a poultry flock of at least 30 hens.
4. Procurement of at least one milk cow per family.
5. Organization of more, and continuation of the already organized curb markets. Increasing the amount of parcel-post marketing, thus providing a profitable disposal of the small surplus of vegetables and animal products after the family table has been supplied. Also more selling of homemade bread, cakes, canned products, etc.
6. Encouragement to increase home industries such as woven rugs, bedspreads, etc.

The extension agents promoted county economic outlook conferences following the State outlook conference, and presented the live-at-home program throughout the year in all schools. The State specialists prepared timely suggestions every month, and the State leader compiled, edited, and sent out the timely suggestions sent in to State headquarters by all agents.

Effective Use of Local Leaders

Each year brings a noteworthy increase in the number of women who serve as voluntary leaders. There were 103,151 leaders in 1930 who assisted in conducting home demonstration work, an increase of 37,223 leaders, or 57 per cent, over the number who served in 1929. The number of women who gave time and effort without financial remuneration to home demonstration activities and to 4-H club work with girls totaled 141,958. These leaders felt repaid because of the training and experience gained, the opportunity for association with extension workers, and the satisfaction that came in helping their friends and neighbors.

In most cases leaders were selected by local groups and were trained to assist county extension agents in passing on to their respective groups information and technic relating to the projects under way. The number of leaders assisting in several of the projects, both with adult and 4-H club groups in 1930, is listed as follows:

Home gardens and farmstead beautification.....	26,246
Agricultural and home engineering.....	13,864
Poultry.....	30,339
Dairy.....	25,542
Marketing farm and home products.....	22,000
Foods and nutrition.....	35,024
Child care and training.....	4,752
Clothing.....	36,554
Home management.....	16,773
House furnishings.....	19,143
Home health and sanitation.....	12,069
Community activities.....	39,630

Local leaders not only assisted in giving instruction in such subjects as construction processes in clothing, food preparation, house furnishings, and the making, selection, and care of equipment, but they also assisted in forwarding the home demonstration program by (1) conducting community and county meetings, (2) making advanced arrangements for leader-training meetings, (3) enrolling club members, (4) keeping the records of the clubs, (5) planning and conducting farm women's camps and achievement-day programs, (6) arousing general interest when necessary, (7) writing news articles, giving publicity to home demonstration accomplishments.

States reporting the largest number of local leaders in 1930 were Iowa with 14,426, Illinois with 6,576, and Ohio with 7,297. The neighborhood leader plan initiated in California in 1928 brings increased success each year. In December, 1929, project leaders from communities in 27 counties were trained by county home demonstration agents and State specialists. Each county chose one subject from the following list: Dry cleaning, finishes for garments, use and care of sewing machine, furniture renovation, bathroom cleaning, food for the sick, 1-dish meals, soups and chowders, and vegetable cookery. In January, 1930, the 542 project leaders trained held 437 meetings and trained 2,122 neighborhood leaders, who, in turn, held 1,237 meetings in 1,125 neighborhoods and reached 7,557 homes. Each leader made a report and by the end of February the compilation for the 27 counties showed that 12,977 homes had adopted practices - the largest number of homes ever reached in so short a period in home demonstration work in California. The plan resulted in many new members joining the farm-home department for regular project work. A check made at 32 meetings in Pennsylvania showed that on an average each woman had passed on to three others the instruction she had received.

A few States gave recognition in the form of certificates of award to leaders and farm women who had completed work prescribed. South Carolina, North Carolina, Michigan, and Wyoming gave certificates to farm women. Michigan presented pins to leaders, and Alabama and Wyoming awarded certificates. The University of Maryland awarded certificates to 78 farm women who had attended the Maryland rural women's short course at the university for four years. In 1930, North Carolina made awards to 19 women who had attended the North Carolina State short course for rural women for

four years. The Utah State Agricultural College presented rural leadership certificates to leaders with successful records of accomplishment who also had attended the State adult project-leaders' training conference over a period of three years. In Nebraska, in recognition of their services, county chairmen of the advisory boards were presented with gold leadership pins.

There have been no changes during 1930 in the general plan of training local leaders. The States reported a total of 29,439 training meetings attended by 191,303 women. This averages 12 meetings per county extension agent reporting. The training was given by State home demonstration leaders, State home-economics and agricultural specialists, and county extension agents. The amount of training given project leaders depended largely upon the availability of assistance by State home-economics specialists. Training meetings for leaders were usually county wide, except that in larger counties several meetings were held in convenient centers. Specialists and agents long experienced in training local leaders reported that when skills or processes of technique were presented at training meetings it was found best that each leader practice the skill or make under supervision a complete set of the materials or models involved. That procedure would insure thorough understanding and better-satisfied leaders. Also at each training meeting the supplies and plans for the next meeting should be explained, as that procedure increases interest and enthusiasm on the part of the leaders looking forward to further training.

The fifth annual adult-leaders' training conference held at the Utah State Agricultural College was a significant event in leadership training. At this 2-weeks school 112 project leaders, representing 25 counties, received intensive training in home management (30 enrolled), clothing (14), foods and nutrition (22), unassigned subjects (11). Nine women were presented with leadership certificates by the college in 1930, and the same number of women having received certificates in 1929. This award designates that the leader has attended the State training conference, has completed three years of project work in prescribed study, and has worked with organized groups of rural women. The following are a few of the stipulations for attendance:

(1) Delegates must be officially appointed by the organization in the county which they represent to attend the adult project leader-training conference, and each delegate so appointed must be assigned to training in special projects that will be included as part of the organization's program.

(2) In return for the project leader's services to the organization and for the training of the leaders by the State extension service, the cooperating organization agrees to provide the cost of transportation to and from the State college for each leader officially appointed.

(3) Housing quarters are furnished free by the college. Each leader is expected to provide her own meal expenses. College contacts through campus visits and entertainment and intensive project instruction constitute the conference program.

(4) The leader, in return for the support of her organization and for the special instructions, shall agree to follow project outlines as directed and shall work for the interests and progress of her local group over a period of one year.

It is hoped that leaders who serve satisfactorily will be reappointed to attend succeeding conferences until they have completed projects over a 3-year period and thereby become entitled to a rural leadership certificate issued under signature and seal of the Utah State Agricultural College.

Extension Teaching Methods

After any phase of home demonstration work has been introduced into the community program, three distinct steps are found necessary in the extension process: (1) The presentation or suggestion that attracts sufficient interest to result in individual action, (2) the application of the information or improved practice by those who have become interested and who demonstrate in their own homes, and (3) an organized effort to bring the successful demonstration to the attention of a larger number in order to encourage a wider adoption of the practice and to obtain public interest and approval.

Methods of presentation vary in effectiveness under different conditions, and it may take several avenues of appeal to get the desired response - the adoption of the practice in the home. The demonstration lecture is used generally. The laboratory method of presentation has proved to be more effective, that is, the participation of women in the method demonstration under the instruction of the extension worker. Visual instruction is used extensively. Such illustrative material as actual equipment and furnishings, models, photographs, posters, charts, and diagrams has been used with the lecture or method demonstration. Bulletins, pamphlets, newspaper articles, exhibits, lantern slides, film strips, motion pictures, plays, pageants, and radio are used to reenforce extension presentations, and all play a part in inducing action. Radio talks made in 1930 totaled 709, reported by 220 county home demonstration agents. In at least 15 States talks of special interest were broadcast to home makers, such talks varying from a few times during the year to once or twice a month. Educational agencies and commercial interests have contributed generally to home demonstration work in furnishing illustrative material.

Demonstrations conducted by farm women in their own homes are the most effective means of getting extension information and improved methods actually put into practice. There is a marked tendency toward the simple, one-unit demonstration which leads on to larger and more difficult ones. Closer supervision of these home demonstrations by extension agents and local leaders was encouraged in 1930, especially by more home visits.

It has been found that adults respond enthusiastically and effectively to contests. Kitchen and living-room improvement, vegetable and flower gardens, farmstead beautification, the best-made house dress, better homemade bread, and the best news article relating to extension work are

some of the extension activities in which contests were conducted for women in 1930. The closing events and awards were sometimes held in connection with county or district short courses or encampments. Score cards giving points which make up a good standard have not only been used as a basis for judging in contests, but are increasingly used as a means of teaching good standards in food, clothing, and health projects.

Press articles, organized campaigns, achievement days, automobile tours, popular community programs, exhibits, plays, radio programs, all have contributed toward bringing the successful demonstration to the attention of a larger number of people. Automobile tours were popular and effective in 1930 in bringing attention to the results in kitchen improvement, house furnishing, gardens, and farmstead beautification. Six hundred and twenty county home demonstration agents report conducting 2,090 tours in 1930 with an attendance of 118,041. One of the most significant tours was the travel conference held in California, when 132 farm women and county home demonstration agents representing 39 counties traveled 250 miles over four counties. The first day a program was put on at the University of California, Berkeley, acquainting the women with the work of the university and several of its departments. Then two days were spent in the counties observing what had actually been done in home furnishing, home-ground planning, home management, clothing, nutrition, 4-H club work in the homes and in the communities.

Organized campaigns are sometimes used to give certain information to a large number of people. The campaign stage usually follows the test and demonstration stage in extension work. Rhode Island reported that milk, eggs, and garden campaigns continued from the preceding year, and that the chief campaign in 1930 was the "Come out of the kitchen rested" campaign. The following outline shows the plan: (1) Obtaining facts, analyzing them, and finding solution; (2) newspaper publicity; (3) circular letters announcing campaign; (4) posters displayed; (5) series of meetings held using slides, plays, rhymes, slogans; (6) enrollment of persons who were to participate; (7) bulletins on subject matter distributed; (8) visits to persons enrolled; (9) exhibits at meetings, in schools, store windows, or farm bureau office; (10) follow up.

Public demonstrations by teams of club girls were used to extend the influence of the clothing, food and nutrition, and house-furnishing projects. Home demonstration agents trained 15,889 judging and demonstration teams of 4-H club girls.

Use of the Press

The press has not always been used to the best advantage in disseminating news concerning home demonstration activities and results, nor as an educational means for giving instructional information. Each year improvement has been noted, and 1930 can be considered a banner year for publicity in home demonstration work. Extension editors or information specialists made a special effort to instruct agents and local leaders in what features had news value and how to prepare material for the press. One good reason given for lack of publicity is, that agents do not usually allow time for news writing as a definite part of their programs of work. In States having extension editors, extension agents were encouraged to send in to the State office samples of all types of articles, just as they were

prepared, so that editorial correction and suggestions for improvement in style and content might be made.

The writing of news articles by extension agents was stimulated in some States by state-wide news-writing contests. Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, Nevada, and perhaps others, held such contests in 1930. In Massachusetts there were 163 entries in comparison with 90 in 1929. Both State and county extension workers were eligible. In these contests county home demonstration agents often carried off the highest awards. In Massachusetts, New York, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas training schools in news writing were held for agents. An article prepared by an agent was used as a basis for round-table discussion, and news-writing methods were presented. In several States hints and helps on the A.B.C.'s of news writing were prepared by specialists for use by the agents. In Colorado, a publicity calendar was worked out which suggested outlines for news writing which would cover important events of the year, project work, and timely topics.

In most instances the State and county press were liberal with space for home demonstration news, success or feature stories, instructional and informational articles. County home demonstration agents made a general practice of sending to local papers weekly releases containing instructional information and reports of meetings and the program for the coming week. Home-economics specialists, to a limited extent, prepared sets of publicity articles to be published in county papers in advance and during the period of leaders' training meetings. State newspapers perhaps more than in previous years recognized the news value of home demonstration work and published feature articles and editorials. Farm magazines were generous in giving space to articles on home demonstration work. An increasing number of State extension offices are maintaining organized news-service and clip sheets, to which home demonstration work is contributing a due share.

Local leadership in news writing has appeared and judging by the results it promises to be a field for further development. Indiana had county news chairmen who collected all news items relative to the progress of home demonstration work and compiled a scrapbook of all press articles published in their respective counties. Each local club had a news reporter. Missouri can claim that 87 per cent of clubs reporting had news reporters, or 495 reporters furnished 3,571 news articles during the year. Kansas held news-writing contests among club reporters in two counties, and Nebraska held training meetings for club reporters in several counties.

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work

It is reported that more time was given to 4-H club work by State and county home demonstration workers in 1930 than in any previous year. The time varied in counties from 25 to 50 per cent or more. The number of home demonstration agents conducting 4-H club work in 1930 was 1,211. The percentage of home demonstration agents not reporting 4-H club work was 10 per cent. Since the number of home demonstration agents reporting club work

in 1926 was 902, the number in 1930 represented a 34 per cent increase in the past five years. The total enrollment in 4-H club work for 1930 was 822,714, and 282,925, or 34 per cent of the total enrollment, was under the supervision of county home demonstration agents, who reported the enrollment as follows: 275,438 girls, 8,487 boys. Home demonstration agents and home-economics specialists trained and supervised volunteer leaders in organization and project activities for 4-H club work. The total attendance at such training meetings was 234,415. The projects in 4-H club work for girls covered phases of work in gardening; yard improvement; food preservation, selection, and preparation; good growth and development; construction, selection, care, and account keeping in clothing; house furnishings in the home-improvement project; a few housekeeping practices in the home-management project; music appreciation; and community activities.

Training of Personnel in Service and Professional Study

In most States the requirements for county home demonstration agents and State extension workers are, that they be college graduates with at least a bachelor degree and with good training in home economics; and that they shall have had at least two years' experience in teaching or other educational work in business or home making. The following essential qualifications are always considered: Sympathetic understanding of farm life, organization ability, cooperative spirit toward people and organizations, personality and health. Texas is the only State that requires an examination for all extension-service applicants.

In the majority of the States, for background preparation the home demonstration agent spends a week or two in the State extension office before reporting to the county; orients herself regarding the policies and duties of the new position, studies reports and plans of work, familiarizes herself with sources of information and illustrative material, and receives instructions through conference with director, State leaders, and specialists. Special attention can be called to the interesting ways in which Texas, Maryland, and Maine assemble material - "What Every Home Demonstration Agent Should Know About Her Job."

An increasing number of States are each year making it possible for incoming agents to spend a week or more in field observations before assuming duty. Of the 13 new agents placed in Virginia in 1930, 11 served one or more months' apprenticeship in counties having experienced agents. Mississippi followed the same plan for most of its new appointees. In 1930 six States each appointed one agent at large, who gave assistance to other agents in some subject in which the agent at large had had special training or she did specialists' work in counties without home demonstration agents, thereby gaining experience through both helpful service and observation before being assigned to a county as a home demonstration agent. Eighteen States employed from 1 to 16 assistant county home demonstration agents. Many of these assistants in time are placed as county home demonstration agents.

Continued training in service is most essential in extension work. This is made possible to county extension agents by the visits of State leaders and specialists and the annual State extension conferences at the agricultural college. In addition to the annual conferences for all agents, in 1930 the greater number of States held spring or fall State or district conferences for home demonstration agents; or conferences were held at the time of the State farm and home weeks or the State 4-H club short courses. A few States held special subject-matter schools. For example, in New York a nutrition school was held in the fall to acquaint agents with new information and illustrative material in the nutrition field. State home demonstration leaders and certain groups of home-economics specialists had the benefit of interstate exchange of ideas and discussion at regional conferences. In the South the 1930 regional conference featured supervisory home demonstration interests and the live-at-home program as a timely economic measure. The Eastern States regional conference held at Boston, Mass., discussed as one of the major subjects the nutrition phases of the extension program. The Western States regional extension conference was held at Bozeman, Mont., with the program featuring home management as the home-economics subject.

Following the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, State extension specialists in child development and parent education representing 12 States, met in conference at Washington, D. C. The subjects discussed were content of programs, effective means of organizing, methods in teaching, teaching devices, correlation of this subject with other subject-matter projects, cooperation with other agencies engaged in this field, and implications of the White House conference.

At least nine colleges and universities offered extension courses in 1930 during the summer term or during the regular college year, and a number of county home demonstration agents availed themselves of these courses. Some effort is made to guide certain home-economics students in their college work as future prospective agents. Quoting from the 1930 annual home demonstration report of Georgia:

"With an overturn of approximately 14 per cent in our field force yearly, vacancies frequently occurring in counties long established and demanding superior leadership, much time and effort is spent in recruiting workers. We begin even in the freshman class in college. Here this year we have 13 superior 4-H club girls in our freshman class selected by our agents because of outstanding native ability, fine personality traits and apparent leadership, and brought into college to be trained as future agents." Also following is an interesting note from the annual State home demonstration report of Iowa:

"Our regular extension course helps us to line up worth-while applicants and to become acquainted with them. We check on outstanding freshman girls, help them to arrange their electives, and after they have finished their college course, check their success as teachers. The effort is to keep a group of desirable people on the waiting list."

The available records show that at least 62 State home demonstration leaders, assistant leaders, State home-economics specialists and county home demonstration agents representing 21 States, took leave for advanced study either during the regular college term or during the summer of 1930. In addition, 125 colored home demonstration agents attended special summer extension schools held at the colored land-grant colleges in South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

LEADING ACTIVITIES

Foods and Nutrition

Proper food and nutrition practices are fundamental to health, efficiency, and successful living, and, therefore, the project of foods and nutrition had an important place in the home demonstration program. In 1930, 1,670 extension agents reported holding 84,176 method demonstration meetings featuring the several phases in the food and nutrition program, and 98,776 result demonstrations were completed or carried into the next year by farm women. In addition 319,154 girls and boys were enrolled in food selection and preparation and food preservation in 4-H club work.

Food selection and preparation have been phases of the nutrition program for several years in all States, and some of the outstanding results listed below were well summarized in the 1930 report of the State home demonstration leader of Maryland: (1) The mastery of a few foundation recipes and the ability to vary the basic ingredients of the foundation recipe to produce a variety of products; (2) more intelligence and less guesswork used in preparing food for the family; (3) more standard products produced; (4) fewer utensils used in cooking; many labor-saving utensils bought; less time and energy involved in preparing and serving meals; (5) more simple and nutritious meals served, especially with fruits and vegetables; (6) greater recognition of the money value of food, and less waste from farm and garden products.

Although creditable results in food preparation can be noted in thousands of farm homes because of extension teaching, and use of the food selection score card has become a habit with many women, standards of good nutrition, wise selection of food, well-planned meals properly prepared and served were generally emphasized in the foods and nutrition program in 1930 and these phases will be given long-time emphasis. Studies and surveys made of nutrition habits in different sections of the country still reveal the lack of fruits, green and leafy vegetables, and milk in the diet. The proper use of these foods to meet nutritional needs is an important factor in planning food and nutrition projects.

The relation of food to health was given major emphasis in the several project phases, by pointing out the alliance of good growth and

development with correct food and health habits, by presenting information concerning the causes of overweight and underweight, and by pointing out the fact that many adult ailments are the result of faulty food and health habits. For convincing facts on which to base a nutrition-health project in Sussex County, Del., a well-planned survey was resorted to, organized as follows: (1) Visiting the county health authorities to get statistics about school children; (2) having health-habits score card filled out; (3) taking food-habits survey of 36 homes; (4) taking survey of home makers' food practices; (5) visiting grocers, druggists, doctors, and dentists in seven typical communities; (6) visiting editors of local newspapers to acquaint them with the project and to enlist their cooperation in giving it publicity. A county conference was held, at which time the findings of the food-health survey were discussed and plans were made for the project.

Drought in certain areas and low prices for farm products in all areas led to the important consideration in 1930 of getting the most for one's food dollar. Meeting the needs of family health with lessened expenditure of money called for more careful study of food values, increased production of home fruits and vegetables, increased amount of canning and other types of food preservation. It was reported that 73,396 families planned food budgets, including the canning budget. Canning on the budget basis has become a general practice in a large number of homes. This practice means systematized canning that helps to meet in variety and amount the food needs during the winter months. The Texas 4-H pantry demonstration with the goals to produce food necessary to furnish an adequate diet; to make a food budget and fill it for nonproducing months; to organize a pantry; to make menu recipe files and serve adequate and appetizing meals resulted in 753 demonstrators and 4,834 cooperators completing the demonstrations in 90 Texas counties in 1930.

Extension agents have been alert in advancing food and nutrition instruction with young mothers of preschool children, and have succeeded in many instances in bringing about a school-home correlation to meet the nutrition needs of the school child. A total of 69,403 homes improved the home-packed school lunch in 1930 and 5,913 persons installed the hot school lunch on the recommendation of extension agents. The well-known Nevada plan for school-home correlation in nutrition work - the keep-growing demonstrations - is proof that such a project carried over a consecutive number of years, brings results. From 1922 through 1930 the number of communities involved in this project increased from 8 to 63; the number of children involved from 941 to 2,145; the dangerously underweight decreased from 28 per cent to 15 per cent; and the number of children normal in health increased from 24 per cent to 42 per cent during the 9-year period.

Building early with good nutrition counts most. Therefore, mothers of infants and preschool children welcomed the information and guidance available from the extension service. In 1930, 70,242 homes improved methods in child feeding as a result of such service. Special emphasis was given to the correct nutrition for both mother and child during the pre-natal and nursing periods, nutrition for early building of good bones and teeth, and corrective food and health habits for the underweight preschool child.

Home Gardening, Poultry, and Dairying

Vegetable gardens, small-fruit growing, poultry, and home dairying are the productive activities in which farm women seek information. These farm activities have been vital in supplementing the nutrition program in some sections. The chief objectives in the home-garden demonstrations have been to increase the supply and variety of green and leafy vegetables for the diet, to produce a sufficient amount of vegetables and fruits to insure a canned supply for use through the winter months, and in some cases to increase the family income by the sale of vegetables and fruits not needed for home use. It was reported by 1,119 county extension agents that 64,703 adults completed home-garden demonstrations in 1930. Also, 120,832 boys and girls belonged to home-garden clubs. Twenty-one States had a home-garden project set up in the home demonstration program.

The daily food essentials listed in the health and food score cards used extensively in the nutrition program greatly stimulated "gardens with a purpose," gardens that provide daily two vegetables other than a starchy one, and the frequent serving of fresh or canned tomatoes. The live-at-home program advocated at this time as an economy measure has generally emphasized home gardening as an extension activity. "A year-round garden for every farm family" is a well-known slogan in South Carolina whereas "Plan, plant, preserve, prosper" is a favorite slogan in Washington County, Colo.

Many of the results in home-garden work are worthy of comment. Only a few can be mentioned, as follows: Hampton County, S. C., had 130 women enrolled as garden demonstrators - 100 per cent reported at the end of the year; 50 per cent reported planting at least two vegetables not previously planted; 75 per cent reported improved methods in vegetable cookery; and 90 per cent reported two vegetables served daily throughout the year.

Twenty women in Gadsden County, Fla., kept accurate records of the kinds and amounts of vegetables used by their families and were surprised to find that the gardens had saved from \$97 to \$247 on grocery bills. State-wide garden contests were reported by Oklahoma, West Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida. In Arkansas 2,716 women entered the year-round garden contest, and 2,214 completed in spite of drought conditions during the summer. Fourteen garden tours were conducted in Bryan County, Okla., attended by 175 persons who were convinced that proper garden methods brought results. Some of the results that have come from the state-wide garden contests conducted in the past three years, as reported by the State home demonstration leader of Oklahoma, have been: Selection of better garden sites, gardens fenced, fertilizing and plowing garden sites in the fall, selection of better garden seed, better methods of arrangement and cultivation and of combating pests, new varieties and kinds of vegetables grown, increase in number and kinds of perennials, and the growing of a year-round garden.

The home poultry project held an important place in the live-at-home programs, especially in the Southern States. County home demonstration agents guided home poultry demonstrations in 1930 with 21,616 women

2,504 boys, and 31,345 girls. The poultry program has been developed to supply family needs and as a profitable means of increasing income. The instruction has centered around improvement of the farm flock, involving a clean and healthy chick program, artificial incubation when practicable, proper feeding and housing, culling, production of infertile eggs, the preparation of poultry, and the grading of eggs for market. Poultry shows, rooster days, and egg-laying contests gave zest and interest to the poultry work.

One of the nutrition scores, "From a pint to a quart of milk daily for each member of the family for growth and health," has been used as a vital reason why each farm under most conditions should have at least one cow. Educational dairy work of this type has been carried on by the extension service for a number of years in States where the cow population is not sufficient to supply the needed amount of milk. The home demonstration agent of Charleston County, S. C., reported in 1930 that satisfactory results had been accomplished over a period of 10 years; that in 1920, there were 132 cows placed on farms that had none, whereas in 1930 only 7 were placed. The home demonstration agent further reported that 10 years ago the great majority of farms in the county had no cows and in 1930 practically all farms had one or more cows.

In a few of the Southern States, home dairying was carried as a home demonstration project in 1930; such phases as feeding and caring for the cow, clean milk production and cooling, sterilization of dairy utensils, butter and cheese making were demonstrated.

As a result of facts relating to the food supply, revealed through the surveys made previous to the county farm home economic conferences held in different sections of the country, recommendations on the food supply were made, in keeping with local conditions. The following recommendations made at the Snohomish County, Wash., farm home economic conference, are typical:

"The group recommends that at least one cow be kept for supplying the family with dairy products, provided a good pasture can be maintained and provided further, that it is not necessary to purchase much feed. An adequate supply of dairy products should be provided for the entire year.

"Every farm should maintain a flock of poultry large enough to give the family poultry for meat at least once a week, and enough eggs to provide the family. This flock should not be less than 60 hens.

"In addition to the poultry the farm should provide, if possible, pork and one-half of the beef and veal necessary for the family during the year.

"The group believes it is a matter of good management to produce practically all the fruits and vegetables on the farm, if possible. A good grade of vegetables can be produced by the use of hotbeds, coldframes, and the use of control methods for pests and disease. Attention should be given to winter gardens and to the storage of vegetables."

Clothing the Farm Family

Assistance in clothing problems, in construction processes, in selection, renovation, and care, continues to be in great demand. Clothing project leaders functioned effectively in making it possible for some phases of the clothing project to be conducted in a large number of counties without home demonstration agents. The clothing project led in the enrollment of all home-economics projects in 1930, with 713 extension agents reporting 88,952 adult result demonstrations completed, and 1,936 extension agents reporting an enrollment of 301,354 girls and 1,196 boys in 4-H clothing clubs.

To make or to buy ready-made is sometimes a question in the minds of farm women. While there is a larger number of farm families buying ready-made clothing than formerly, there are still many women who have the time to sew and who feel that better quality at less cost makes it worth the effort. Sewing skills have been improved by the instruction given by home demonstration agents and local leaders in short cuts and time-saving methods in construction; use and alteration of commercial patterns; foundation or type patterns; the study of line, design, and color; the making of sensible and healthful types of children's clothing; decorative and tailored finishes; simple hat construction; making of dress forms; and in the proper care and use of the sewing machine and other sewing equipment.

Economic conditions had a direct bearing on clothing the family in 1930. Fewer articles of new clothing were bought and there was a growing interest in making old clothing look up-to-date. This led to a revival of interest in clothing construction in remodeling as evidenced by 194,953 women and girls, who followed recommendations in renovation and remodeling, in comparison with 125,313 women and girls, who followed like recommendations in 1929. Safe and effective dry-cleaning methods were emphasized in the clothing program in a large number of States as an economy measure.

The women wanted to know values and when they were getting their money's worth in buying materials or ready-made garments. Several methods and means were used by clothing specialists and extension agents to inform women as to what was good value in material, workmanship, style, and suitability. The means that have been especially effective have been style shows, wardrobe clinics, organized shopping tours, clothing exhibits, and the judging and scoring of home-made and ready-to-wear garments according to the following points: (1) Appearance (neatness and style quality), (2) design (suitability to purpose, as to line, color, and material), (3) construction (fitting, sewing, and finishing), and (4) economic factors (cost of materials or of the ready-made, estimated cost of upkeep, time spent in construction). The term "style show" in the clothing extension project has sometimes been misunderstood by the general public. It is a review or showing of garments on women or girls in the clothing groups for the purpose of illustrating good line and color for different types. The garments are usually those made by the women and girls themselves, or have been furnished for the occasion by business establishments without any reservations for publicity. The style show and achievement program held

in Flathead County, Mont., is a good illustration of a style show with a purpose. The program was divided into two parts. The first part of the afternoon program was in charge of members of the several clubs who displayed the garments which they had made. The second part of the program was a budget style show, held under the supervision of the State clothing specialist. Through the cooperation of local stores, complete wardrobes had been selected at three different price levels. Models of various types were used so as to depict the use of line and color for each type. Each wardrobe was based on a definite color scheme. The county home demonstration agent reported that this style show achieved its purpose by: (1) Showing the economic and aesthetic value of basing the wardrobe on one color, (2) illustrating values at different price levels, (3) showing how the clothing budget may be planned for two or three years (some of the garments were a year old), (4) summarizing the work that had already been done on clothing budgets and paving the way for more to come.

Several States organized special projects in the economics and buying of clothing. Studies in better buying were made to familiarize the women with information on textile values, cut of garments, cleaning and laundering qualities, and standard sizes. Standards in dress of farm people are commendably higher than they were 15 and 20 years ago. This is not due to excess expenditure for clothes but to education in what is healthful, appropriate, and attractive in dress. Unquestionably this can be accredited to the influence of extension instruction. Increased self-confidence and assurance have come with the higher standard.

To take inventory and plan wardrobes to the best advantage for the money available for the expenditure of clothing, women and girls enrolled in the clothing projects were encouraged to set up clothing budgets; 13,889 women and 27,175 girls budgeted in 1930. Some of these women and girls had kept clothing accounts the preceding year, and therefore set up the budget on the basis of valuable experience.

That phase of clothing which has dealt with proper selection of shoes and hosiery has brought women and girls to the full realization that two happy feet are not only essential to being well dressed but are vital to one's efficiency and disposition. Shoes for growing children have been given special consideration. The school authorities in many counties have become interested and have requested that information on proper selection of shoes for school children be sent to all mothers of children of school age.

The clothing project offers a broad field of study and interest, and its several phases are most practical in meeting the clothing needs of the farm family. A good illustration is the so-termed 100 per cent clothing program of California. Every county with a home demonstration agent has taken the 100 per cent clothing program as its ultimate aim in projecting the work. This program places equal interest in the four major phases: The construction, the aesthetic, the health, and the economic. Under each phase are listed the several projects which are applicable.

Home Management

Extension activities which resulted in greater convenience, comfort, and businesslike methods in home making in farm homes had an important place in the home demonstration program in 1930. Home-management extension projects involved the two major managerial problems of the home maker: (1) The management of time and energy and (2) the management of income or the material resources. It was reported by 619 extension agents that 29,259 adult result demonstrations were completed in 1930 or carried into the next year, and that 29,259 girls were enrolled in 4-H clubs that specialized in home-management activities.

Among the demonstrations which had for their ultimate goal the conservation of time and energy were those in labor-saving home equipment; kitchen improvement and rearrangement; installation of modern systems for water supply, sewage, lighting, heating, and refrigeration; improved laundry methods; housekeeping methods and schedules; and studies in the conservation of time and energy. The extension projects relating to management of income were the keeping of household accounts, budgeting the income, buying, and studies on the cost of living, which were carried on largely in cooperation with research projects.

The merchandising or "buymanship" phase of the home-management project received more emphasis than in previous years. Farm women are asking for information in regard to the best types of small utensils and larger equipment, as they want to use the income wisely and get a maximum return in service for the expenditure. Demonstrations in the use of small equipment and utensils, "testing circles," and organized shopping tours, have helped to teach values and incidentally have guarded against the overinfluence of high-powered salesmanship. (Instruction in wise and economical buying of clothing was mentioned under the heading on Clothing the Farm Family.) In connection with the food and nutrition project better buying of food was a managerial phase introduced which had especially interesting results in California, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. "The family goes a marketing" was a theme under which the problems of household marketing and of the home maker as a buyer were considered - getting acquainted with standards, grades, package goods, weights, labels, large-quantity buying, and knowing the agencies that help the home maker in wise and economical buying. Such instruction has resulted in eliminating wasteful buying practices. Grocers, butchers, and other market merchants have been most cooperative in the trip to the market and "the value of the dollar" demonstration.

The making of useful homemade equipment, particularly in connection with kitchen improvement, still holds a place in the program. Thousands of farm kitchens throughout the country have been improved in the past 10 to 15 years because it was possible to do so by using the time and labor of the family and a small expenditure of money, reenforced by the suggestions of the extension agents. A convenient and well-equipped farm kitchen does not just happen; it is an achievement. This phase of the home-management project was conducted with success in a large number of States; 30,331 kitchens were rearranged for convenience and attractiveness. The

kitchen score card was often used for the original "diagnosis" and for checking improvement. Fewer kitchen contests were held in 1930 than formerly, but the contests stimulated enthusiastic response wherever held. New Mexico reports that in 1929 and 1930, 570 kitchens in 20 counties were improved or done over in contest or as regular demonstrations in the projects.

The interest in home improvement is noteworthy, especially in times of declining farm incomes. The number of homes obtaining approved labor-saving equipment in 1930 was reported by 848 extension agents to be 40,896. The following items of more expensive and permanent equipment were reported installed according to recommendations: 4,211 water systems, 4,931 lighting systems, 3,911 sewage-disposal systems, and 639 heating systems.

Saving of time for useful leisure is being given serious consideration in the home-management project in several States. This is sometimes done by making a time schedule for the day's or week's work, checking on it, and adjusting it to save a few minutes here and there. It has surprised many that thoughtful management of time in planning the farm and home duties made possible more time for many delightful interests such as reading, friends, and companionship with the children. Improved equipment and allocation of home duties to all members of the family have also helped to provide this leisure time. That this phase of home management is making progress was reported by 405 extension agents in 1930, 23,554 women having followed recommended schedules for housekeeping and other home activities.

The aim of the task studies and the time schedules is to interest women to plan their tasks to save time and energy. Demonstrators kept a record of how they spent their time for a typical week, and then did some managerial thinking and planning, thereby saving a surprising amount of time. Sometimes this planning resulted in the rearrangement of the kitchen to save steps or the installation of some labor and time-saving equipment. Some demonstrators wore pedometers to find out the distance traveled during the day's work. Time saving in connection with such simple tasks as dish washing, bed making, window washing, ironing, mopping, and dusting was studied. Improved methods of doing these tasks might mean the difference between a cheerful and more enlightened home maker and an over-tired one in many cases. The following statements will bear witness to that fact. In Greene County, Ark., 48 homes subscribed to a magazine for the first time as a result of planning time and improving kitchens. Twenty-six women in Tulare County, Calif., found that they could save 30 minutes each day by using a dish drainer in the dish-washing task alone. In Keokuk County, Iowa, 87 local leaders received instructions in better use of time and energy. These leaders in turn, instructed 702 women and also held follow-up meetings with 1,702 in attendance. As a result 127 pieces of kitchen equipment were bought, 140 fireless cookers were made, 125 women reported more leisure time because of planning work schedules, 75 allocated specific tasks to children, 127 took daily rest periods, 25 took daily posture exercises, 27 had standardized at least one task, and 89 planned a regular time for reading.

The idea of businesslike methods in home account keeping gained during 1930, as evidenced by 437 extension agents reporting 13,801 homes keeping such accounts, whereas in 1929, 10,591 women reported making budgets and keeping accounts. Home account keeping was noticeably stimulated in counties where the county farm home economic conferences were held, as the women wanted to check on the budgets set up in the cost-of-living discussion groups. More and more the advantages of systematic checking of household expenses by the account method and of knowing where the money goes are being realized by the wise home maker.

It was reported by several States that the best plan for results in account keeping was a definite follow up during the year by the county home demonstration agent visiting the demonstrator at least six times or giving equal assistance at meetings to untangle any difficulties and lending encouragement. It was thought that special attention should be given to account keeping during the garden and harvest seasons as the greatest number discontinue the account keeping at that time. It was advocated by the same States that an analysis of accounts be made at the end of the year by the home-management specialist, State home demonstration leader, or county home demonstration agent. This analysis would prove valuable to the account keeper in planning the next year's spending. One of the values gained from account records is the realization of the actual amount of food purchased and the amount of food produced on the farm and its value.

Improvement of Homes and Surroundings

The plans and suggestions given by extension agents in home-improvement projects have been those that have provided the maximum of convenience and attractiveness at the minimum expense. The improvements ranged from the doing over of old furniture to the building of a new house. Women and girls appreciated information and suggestions for making the home restful and attractive; 47,320 adult result demonstrations were completed in 1930 and 91,247 girls and 729 boys were enrolled in 4-H clubs featuring improvements in house furnishing.

The principles of good decoration and furnishing were applied in appropriate and inexpensive ways to living rooms and other rooms as well. One home demonstration agent in Florida has expressed the results: "The living room in hundreds of Florida homes is now an attractive gathering place for the family, and a place conducive to the development of a 'higher life' within the home." This room-improvement work has frequently been stimulated by the rearrangement or improvements first made in the kitchen, or the improvements made by the 4-H club girl in her own room. Then often came the awakening of the whole family to the need of general home improvement. The refinishing of old furniture, harmonizing of colors, and proper arrangement of furniture improved the interiors of many homes. Such simple changes as the discarding of gaudy pictures, the dyeing of inexpensive drapery material for color effect, the addition of homemade rag rugs, and the proper placing of vases, lamps, and flowers were keynotes of beauty in many humble but lovely homes. Where more funds were available more elaborate improvements were made. At least 150,000 women and girls made such improvements in their homes in 1930, following the suggestions of extension agents.

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The specialists in rural engineering have cooperated in the home-improvement program by furnishing plans for building houses that were practical and appropriate for the particular locality. The reports show that 9,182 farm families were given assistance in house-planning problems by the extension service, and that 1,824 new houses were built and 2,883 remodeled according to plans furnished. Some of the housing problems most frequently encountered have been poor arrangement of rooms, houses too small for the family, insufficient light, no storage space, insanitary floors and furnishings, and general unattractiveness. Extension agents have given most helpful suggestions for remodeling and for making many homes more livable. One splendid contribution made to the housing program is reported by Kansas. One-day extension schools for builders are serving to acquaint lumber dealers and carpenters with the types of farm buildings recommended by the extension service. These schools have been held each year since 1926; there were 21 held in 1930 with an attendance of 290.

The improvement of home grounds or farmstead beautification, as it is sometimes termed, made steady progress as an extension activity; there were 41,768 adult result demonstrations in 1930 and 14,364 girls and boys enrolled in yard improvement clubs. The improvement of the interior has in many cases acted as an incentive to beautify the outside of the home as well. The demonstrations usually follow a plan, and sometimes are under way for three or four years. They involve the cleaning up and painting of the entire premises, the making of open lawns, foundation plantings, the use of native shrubbery, planting of trees where needed and flower gardens in appropriate places, and improvement of walks and roadways. The same principles of landscaping have been applied to the improvement of school grounds and other public grounds as a community activity sponsored by the local home-demonstration clubs or by 4-H boys' and girls' clubs.

Specific instances of home-grounds improvement are worthy of mention. In 1930 in most of the Florida counties with home demonstration agents, the farm home makers selected a flower to be known as the county flower, and all farm home makers grew this flower in their gardens. The flower took a prominent place in the county flower shows. One sparsely settled county chose the zinnia for spring and summer, the petunia for winter, and the rose for the perennial; 2,500 roses were planted in two years' time. "Clean up, fix up, paint up, and plant beautiful flowers, shrubbery, lawns, and trees" was the slogan for the home-improvement project of Idaho. Acadia Parish, La., reported 375 women in the parish planting home grounds to a plan in 1930. In the 1930 county program of Colfax County, N. Mex., one of the goals was that every home-demonstration club member plant at least one tree and a bed of roots or bulbs. As a result 351 trees, 725 bulbs, 324 shrubs, and 662 plants were planted during the year.

Child Care and Training

Child care and training has not passed the experimental stage as an extension project in most States, but the response of parents and the growing demand for extension assistance in the subject by community groups

attests its success in meeting a need in farm family life. Nine States employed specialists in child care and training in 1930 - New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Georgia, Oklahoma, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota. There were 19 States that conducted extension work in some phases of child care and training. Other States conducted some of the phases in correlation with the foods and nutrition, the clothing, and the home-management projects. It was reported by 218 county extension agents in 1930 that 1,707 groups with a membership of 26,892 devoted the major part of their programs to child care and training.

The goal as set up by specialists in the field is, "To enable parents to create an environment in which parents and children may have optimum development in a changing civilization." Through the instruction come increased knowledge and understanding of the child, and as a result more systematic time and thought are given to its training. The groups have been organized primarily for mothers whose children are of preschool age. However, the field of study varies from the infant through adolescent youth. The instruction has been largely by the group discussion method, including specific assignments. Sometimes meetings are held in the evening so that fathers as well as mothers can attend. A series of 13 talks on child development and parent education was broadcast by the extension service of Oregon in 1930.

The objectives set up and the several discussion subjects outlined in the child care and training project plan in Iowa are briefed as follows and exemplify the broad field of interest covered by the subject:

Objectives: (1) To foster an understanding attitude between parents and children; (2) to acquaint parents with available scientific information and its application in promoting the child's greatest development - physical, mental, social and spiritual; (3) to improve practices of child rearing in the home; (4) to develop local leadership for child-study classes; (5) to promote community activity in child betterment, through raising community ideals of home and family life; (6) to help parents to a realization of greater pleasure and satisfaction in child rearing through training for parenthood.

Subjects for study and discussion: (1) Goals for parents, (2) toys and play, (3) rewards of right eating, (4) essentials in the daily diet, (5) training the appetite, (6) habit training, (7) obedience and self-reliance, (8) behavior problems, (9) training children in the use of money, (10) sharing home duties and pleasures, (11) books and reading, (12) music and pictures, (13) prenatal care, (14) normal and exceptional children, (15) the growing-up age.

In the greater number of States, certain features of the child care and training program were correlated with other projects. The child-development aspects that were correlated with the clothing project can be listed as follows: (1) Self-help clothes and those types that aid in developing self-reliance and right habits, (2) health and hygiene in relation to children's clothing, (3) development of judgment in children by letting them assist in selection of clothing, (4) early training in care of clothes. Those aspects that meant for development in the nutrition project

were: (1) How to get children to eat right foods, (2) table manners, (3) conservation, (4) regularity of meals, (5) importance of simple foods and simple service, (6) comfortable seats and table equipment for children. The correlation in the home-management project was emphasized in (1) play space in and outside of the house, (2) time schedules, (3) storage spaces for toys and children's clothes, (4) allocation of labor within the home among all members of the family, (5) family council, (6) relation of fatigue to home atmosphere, (7) money earning and saving, (8) wise use of leisure.

This project involves first both parents and then the child. Both parents have been encouraged to study and analyze the problems in relation to their own children and to agree on the procedure for correction or training. The extension specialists in the field have succeeded in simplifying much of the available informational material to make it interesting and understandable to the average parents, so that they may grasp the idea as to what constitutes good physical development from birth to six years of age, and so that they may acquire the simple psychological principles of child management.

Home Health and Sanitation

Results in most home demonstration projects lead to improved living conditions which promote better health. The great stimulation of health education throughout the country, however, has encouraged consideration in the presentation of nutrition, clothing, home management, and home improvement in their relation to health. The health educational work in which extension agents engage deals only with preventive health measures and positive health, and much of this work is done in cooperation with various health agencies and health departments in their educational programs. The extension service has cooperated with State departments of health, especially in the preschool-child health clinics and in the distribution of publications on maternity and infancy.

Health and food-habits score cards have been helpful with adults as well as with 4-H club boys and girls in teaching positive health standards. In addition to proper living and food habits, emphasis has been placed on complete health examinations, better care of teeth, correct posture, proper rest and recreation. That the health and sanitation program has been far-reaching is evidenced by the following report for 1930: 107,727 boys and girls were enrolled in special 4-H health clubs, and 87,486 other boys and girls were benefited by health improvement and good growth and development features in the 4-H club program; 67,545 individuals followed recommendations as to complete health examinations; 68,987 improved posture; immunization against contagious and communicable diseases was reported by 162,942; better practices in home nursing were adopted by 19,946; the number of sanitary closets installed was 10,197; 17,664 homes were screened according to recommendations and 32,427 homes followed better methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other pests.

In general the health program emphasized in the home demonstration program can be summarized as follows: (1) Personal health - attractiveness and hygiene; correct posture; foot health in selection of shoes and care of feet (clothing project); care of hair, teeth, nails, and hands. (2) Home care of sick - medicine chest, sick-room equipment and its use, care of sick room and care of patient. (3) First aid - common emergencies; auto emergency kits; bandaging; what to do for shock, drowning and snake bite. (4) Communicable diseases - control of common diseases, immunization. (5) Food for the sick - food for the sick and proper food to prevent illness (nutrition project).

Such sanitary measures as screening against flies, good ventilation, pure drinking water, sewage disposal, and adequate provisions for bathing were considered in all home-improvement programs. Spring clean-up campaigns and home and yard improvement contests held in some States resulted in improved sanitary conditions in a large number of farm homes and communities.

Organized Marketing

Farm women have learned good values, high quality, what standardization means, and a lot about business organization and cooperation and dealing with the public, through the marketing of farm and home products. The types of organized marketing as conducted by farm women have met the needs of small-quantity production, especially in some localities in the Southern States. The women look forward to market days as a social advantage as well as one of financial gain; the market has been a means of developing a cooperative spirit between women on the farms and women in the towns.

Organized marketing was carried on in the form of egg-marketing circles, carload shipments of live and dressed poultry, exchanges, home-industries shops, parcel post marketing, roadside stands, and curb or club markets. A large variety of products is sold at the markets, including dressed and live poultry, eggs, dairy products, cured meats, sausage and lard, fresh vegetables and fruits, canned vegetables and fruits, jams and jellies, nuts, honey, baked goods, bulbs, cut flowers, potted plants, and other marketable products. Extension agents have acted in an advisory capacity, giving instruction in the production and standardization of products, and advice in the organization and business management.

Organized marketing of farm products managed by farm women, was reported in 1930 by Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Indiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Montana. The success of 29 markets in North Carolina is shown by their sales, which amounted to \$273,930 in 1930. One of the largest marketing enterprises that has been managed by farm women with the county home demonstration agent as an advisor, is the curb market at Gadsden, Ala., organized in 1923. It did a business of \$137,450 in 1930, having as many as 130 sellers on market days.

Thirty-six farm women of Maryland interested in marketing made a trip to New York City under the guidance of the extension service, visited the city's market terminals, and observed the grading and packing of fresh fruits, eggs, and vegetables.

A demonstration roadside market was set up during the State farmers' week in Arkansas in 1929 and demonstrations in grading, packing, and displaying were given. As a result of this demonstration market, 24 women have established roadside markets in Arkansas. Similar roadside market demonstrations were set up in connection with the Texas State farmers' short course and the Florida annual extension conference in 1930.

A study of how market money is spent by women who sell at the 28 club markets in South Carolina revealed the fact that most of the improvements made in the farm homes during 1930 were possible because of the market income. Some boys and girls went to college and others received musical and other cultural advantages because of the extra source of family income. When the market returns were more than those from cotton or tobacco, from necessity a large amount went for food and clothing, and, in not a few cases, for seed, fertilizer, farm machinery, dairy equipment, farm labor, and the mortgage. Also, such expenditures as life insurance, dental, doctor, and hospital fees were reported. This small-scale organized marketing is meeting a vital need in the live-at-home program and in providing a higher standard of living. These markets are indorsed by the civic and business interests of the centers in which they are conducted.

Home Industries

Interesting and useful handicraft of high-quality workmanship featured largely in connection with the house-furnishing project, holds a place in the home demonstration program. In several States, women have achieved proficiency in color and design in useful and well-made articles to the extent that the articles had marketable value. Such articles are sold individually or by the arts and crafts associations and exchanges, which are organized and managed by the women themselves. Some of the home-industry organizations that reported creditable results in 1930 are listed: Home Demonstration Exchange, Volusia County, Fla.; 4-H Basket Shoppe, Clay County, Ala.; Apison Rug Making Industry, Hamilton County, Tenn.; Wood County Farm Women's Shop, West Virginia; Cape Cod Crafts Association, Cape Cod, Mass.

An interesting and noteworthy development is the Apison Rug Making industry of Tennessee. Ten years ago a few women and girls learned to make hooked rugs for their own homes under the instruction of the home demonstration agent. They made a special study of color, dyeing, and design. They did not go into business, they just grew into business. In 1930 in the Apison community 100 persons, including women, girls, and men, especially ex-service men, were actively engaged in making rugs and mats for nine months of the year. The sales showed 500 rugs and 10,000 mats made and there were more orders than could be filled.

Perhaps the most remunerative home industry has been that of standardized preserved-food products put up in general-utility containers or in the form of attractive gift packages. Several Southern States have specialized in this home industry. Texas reports that each year standardized home products are added to the market list. Some of the standardized food products sold in Texas in 1930 were fig preserves, strawberry preserves, sugar-coated pecan meats, grapefruit and orange marmalades, preserved watermelon products, roselle and mint jellies, fruit juices, fruit cakes, and steamed puddings. Florida and Arkansas also reported profitable enterprises in food industries.

The fireside home industries are a means of expression for farm women who have creative art ability and have afforded a pleasant and profitable use of leisure time. Home demonstration agents have given instructions and encouraged high quality in workmanship and standardization, and have acted in an advisory capacity in the management of crafts associations. Rug making, basketry, woven materials, toys, Christmas novelties, and decorative but practical needlework were the specialties in the fireside industries. Alabama, Missouri, and Texas initiated glove making and other leather work as a useful handicraft. Such articles as purses, bill folds, check-book holders, cardcases, key rings, desk sets, photograph frames, pillows, and chair seats have been well made. Hidalgo County, Tex., had one club of 20 women, who became expert in artistic and practical leather work and their articles brought first-class prices in the shops. Clubs in Cheshire County, N. H., obtained sheepskin pelts from a local tannery and made very useful and attractive moccasins.

Another source of income to farm homes is the maintenance of a tourist home. West Virginia had 11 tourists homes in 1930 which measured up to certain high standards and carried the sign "Mountain State Tourist's Home." A conference on the management of the tourist business was held under the auspices of the extension service of Vermont, the State department of publicity, and several chambers of commerce. Some of the subjects on the program were: (1) Presenting an attractive exterior, (2) making the tourist comfortable, (3) making the home restful and attractive, (4) easy and satisfying meals for the tourist. In New York the extension service cooperated in establishing one farm home in each of two counties as a demonstration tourist home, with satisfying results. In the northern counties of Wisconsin a number of women specialized in the canning of chicken and in the making of hooked rugs for the tourist trade.

Community Activities

Community achievement days, community clean-up and paint-up weeks, organized recreation at playday events, tours, community fairs and exhibits, health clinics, community libraries, were made successful by the united effort and cooperation of the whole community. The home demonstration club or group usually took the leadership in such activities. In addition many clubs set as a goal to do something specific for the community in 1930. Interesting and worth-while community activities undertaken make an extended list; a few are herein mentioned.

The principles of landscaping used in improving home surroundings were made applicable to 3,552 school or other community grounds in planting lawns, trees, shrubs, and flowers. Groups of women who learned good principles in house furnishing and decoration extended their knowledge by improving the interiors of some of the community churches, halls, and rest rooms, and by adding desirable features such as better lights, safe and convenient entrances and steps, and adequate kitchens for serving community groups. Many Missouri clubs specialized in straightening up and painting mail boxes in their communities. One community in Montgomery County, Miss., took as a goal that every home without a telephone in the community install a telephone. Clubhouses and permanent camp sites to the number of 441, and 164 community rest rooms were established. Florida reported the building or procurement by home demonstration groups, of 28 permanent clubhouses during the year.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oregon, and California featured big community dinners as part of the nutrition project. Families were invited. Live-at-home dinners at which home products were served were popular in North Carolina as county and community events and 123 were held in 54 counties following the live-at-home dinner given by the governor of the State.

One of the largest community enterprises in 1930 was staged in Arkansas and was known as the community landscaping demonstration. Each county was privileged to enter but one community in the contest and 25 entered. The whole undertaking in each community was under the direction of the home demonstration club and its committees. General improvement was the objective, and all homes of both whites and colored were involved. Churches, schools, courthouses, stores, cotton gins, gasoline filling stations, roadside markets, tourist camps, abandoned buildings, barns, machinery in the open, unsightly trash heaps and woodpiles, fence rows, cross-roads, woods along the road, highways and roads, all were put in order and improved. The results were beyond expectation and it is reported that the cooperative spirit developed will mean much for future improvement of these and other communities.

Organized Recreation and Camps for Farm Women

Recreation is no longer considered a frill in the extension program but a feature that deserves thought and planning. Farm women are taking the leadership in rural recreation movements. Organized recreation not only helps people to get acquainted, but it serves the purpose of unifying groups so that they work better together. Women feel rested and in a joyful frame of mind after laughter in playing games, folk dancing, or joining in the community singing, and give better response to the serious programs. Most States report that there is a need in many communities for recreational and entertainment features for adults as well as for youth.

Kentucky, Colorado, Delaware, West Virginia, Missouri, and Nebraska were among the States making a special feature of recreation at each regular home demonstration club meeting in the communities by featuring short games, contests, motion songs, and playlets. The goal set in Kentucky in 1930 was that there be at least 15 minutes of recreation at every club meeting and that there be four social functions for the community during the year sponsored by the home demonstration club.

Recreation conferences for training extension agents and leaders were held in Vermont, South Carolina, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, and California in 1930. Generally throughout the country recreation programs were conducted in a better-organized way than in previous years at community meetings of farm organizations, achievement-day events, picnics, farm-women's camps, and 4-H club camps.

Home-talent plays were encouraged as community activities. New Hampshire and Wisconsin staged dramatic contests or 1-act play tournaments. The contests were held in the counties between communities, and the State contests were held during the State farmers' weeks. These contests are reported to have stimulated friendly rivalry and good sportsmanship between communities, and to have given valuable experience to those who participated as well as have afforded high-class entertainment. In Miami County, Ohio, two home-talent lyceum circuits were conducted with 11 communities participating. Special training conferences on rural dramatics for agents and leaders were held in a few States. Instruction was given in stage settings, characters, selection make-up, stage lighting, and producing good plays.

Music is one of the cultural means of entertainment, and an increasing number of States each year are including music appreciation in the home demonstration programs and in the 4-H club work. Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska have especially emphasized this popular feature. The music-appreciation project in Nebraska was started in 1925. Each month a circular is issued for the use of home demonstration clubs with the words of one song (to be memorized), the interpretation of some musical selection, and instructions for one active game and one quiet game. To supply the demand for these circulars in Nebraska more than 20,000 are issued each month. In 1930 the home demonstration clubs reported 2,626 musical periods. The song and game for the month were also broadcast over the radio. Maryland and Oklahoma conducted original county-wide song contests in a few counties, and West Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee encouraged community sings or county choral events.

The recreation features of the home demonstration program in Missouri in 1930 are worthy of consideration. Thirty-nine half-day recreational meetings with 1,663 participating were conducted in 1930 by a specialist. Leaders received training in these meetings. A play hour was held every day at the State farmers' week. Two counties held annual playdays for the women's clubs. Each club in the State was asked to have a game and song leader to plan a game or song for each club meeting and also for community meetings; 562 clubs had such leaders. There were 233 recreation meetings held for boys and girls in their teens. Music appreciation was part of the program in 270 clubs, the members memorizing the words of two good songs selected from a list of five. Seventy-two clubs observed music week. Six county extension offices own phonographs, which are used in teaching music appreciation. A service of loan packages of home-talent plays was created by the State library commission. A play or pageant contest was held in order to concentrate attention on the types of plays which should be given for achievement days, and to encourage people to tell the story of what they had accomplished, or to show the value of extension activities. Seventeen plays were submitted. New material was prepared by the specialist on games, stunts, and contests. Six farm women's camps were held with an attendance of 286.

The happy idea of out-of-door camps where farm women could rest, play, and learn first materialized in the States of Montana, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Texas in 1921 and 1922. The idea has spread as shown by 94,072 persons attending 864 county or district camps in 1930 in 28 States in all sections of the country and in the Territory of Hawaii. The camps provide a vacation for farm women, and such an expression as this is often heard around camp, "This is the first time in 10 years that I have had a vacation." There are enough instructional phases presented by means of attractive demonstrations and illustrative features to create interest in new projects that are to be introduced into the home demonstration program in the counties, or to increase enthusiasm in those under way. In 1930, the district camps held in Idaho were attended by 6,000 women.

Some of the interesting program features at the camps were foods for summer, accessories in clothing, studies in color, feet and shoes, correct posture, personal grooming, citizenship, music appreciation, books for all ages, appreciation of good pictures, news writing, the State's history, and native trees, shrubs, and flowers. Some of the simple handicrafts that were learned by the women during the camp were: Tooling of small, leather coin purses, block painting on textiles, basketry, and painting and decorating magazine racks and hanging bookshelves.

Organized recreation and entertainment are provided in such activities as hiking, swimming, spirited contests in songs and yells composed by the women, folk dancing, treasure hunts, stunts, and skits. Beautiful and impressive features like vesper services and candle-lighting ceremonies are not forgotten in the evening programs.

An interesting feature of the farm-women's camps held in Wyoming in 1930 was a historical pageant staged by the women in camp. The pageant depicted woman's part in the development of Wyoming, and was prepared by the State extension service office and the English department of the university. Different episodes were assigned to different community groups and they came prepared to stage their parts.

Women after the carefree vacation of three or four days with the making of new friends, information gained, enthusiasm inspired, go back to their homes with a higher appreciation of their abilities, and with greater desire for accomplishments as home makers and community leaders.

Home Demonstration Work with Negroes

Extension work with negroes developed simultaneously with extension work with whites in the Southern States. Before the appointment of negro extension workers in 1906, white agents guided negroes in their farm demonstrations. Farm demonstration work and boys' and girls' club work with negroes were progressing rapidly in all the Southern States by 1914. Before that date negro women were receiving instruction in improved methods in gardening, canning, poultry, and sewing as given to the girls' clubs. In 1914 began a more definite extension program for the farm women in the South. The Virginia report of home demonstration work with negroes for 1930 was the nineteenth annual home demonstration report issued by that State.

Negro extension workers were employed June 30, 1930, in 15 States, as follows: State and district agents in agricultural extension, 16; county agricultural agents, 175; State and district agents in home demonstration work, 10; county home demonstration agents, 127; agents in boys' and girls' 4-H club work, 4. The distribution of negro home demonstration workers by States June 30, 1930, is shown in the following table:

	<u>State agents</u>	<u>Assistant State agents and district agents</u>	<u>County home demonstration agents</u>
Alabama.....	1		15
Arkansas.....		1	9
Florida.....		1	7
Georgia.....		1	17
Louisiana.....			6
Maryland.....			1
Mississippi.....		2	22
North Carolina.....		1	7
Oklahoma.....			4
South Carolina.....		1	7
Tennessee.....			4
Texas.....		1	22
Virginia.....		1	6
Total	1	9	127

Boys' and girls' 4-H club workers were employed in Alabama, West Virginia, and Mississippi. Indiana and Kentucky reported a few groups of negro women carrying out home demonstration programs.

Extension work with negroes is administered by the State director of extension work. The home demonstration work is under the general supervision of the State home demonstration agent for whites. She advises and plans with the State and district negro extension agents, who supervise the home demonstration agents and the home demonstration work conducted in counties without negro home demonstration agents. In the counties there is a helpful cooperation between white and negro agents in planning county programs, county-wide campaigns, fair exhibits, and other extension interests common to both. In 1930, 179 county extension agents reported 2,186 groups organized for home demonstration work, with an enrollment of 45,365 women; 206 county extension agents reported an enrollment of 50,613 girls in 4-H clubs.

No important changes in the plan of organization were made during 1930. The local community group was the unit of organization. County home demonstration councils increased in number. Members of these councils were local leaders, who received instruction in the council meetings and assisted in their communities in forwarding the home demonstration program. Agricultural county councils, to which both men and women belonged, were organized in several States. Also, an increased number of county 4-H club councils were reported. The Bedford County, Va., 4-H club council adopted the following goals for 1930:

- (1) Each club in the county must have a written program.
- (2) Each club must send a representative to the county extension school.
- (3) Each club must hold a picnic or rally.
- (4) Each club must do some community work.

It was reported by 208 county extension agents that 5,414 volunteer local leaders gave helpful assistance in home demonstration work, and that 3,602 women acted as leaders in girls' 4-H club work. Four-H club work has had a noticeable influence on the development of leadership, as indicated by a remark made by an Oklahoma negro school-teacher. "Once a club member always a club member. As a result of 4-H club work in the county, 29 ex-club members are now active demonstrators in the adult extension program, 17 are leading 4-H clubs, and 15 are school-teachers."

The live-at-home program has always been emphasized in the extension work with negroes. In Mississippi an adopted slogan was, "A pig, a cow, a year-round garden, and a sewing machine for every farm family." Intensive garden campaigns were put on in 1930 in the hope that the supply of fresh and canned vegetables would meet the needs for good nutrition the year round; 17,152 garden demonstrations conducted by adults were reported by 214 county extension agents, and 23,160 boys and girls were enrolled in garden clubs.

Mongrel poultry flocks are being gradually built up into flocks of birds of good breeding, and the egg basket is being recognized as a factor in providing part of the family income; 8,193 adult result demonstrations in poultry raising were reported in 1930, and 13,562 boys and girls were enrolled in poultry clubs. An adequate supply of milk for the family was a leading theme in all the food and nutrition demonstrations. The home demonstration agents of Jefferson County, Ga., reported good results in the live-at-home program. "There were 212 4-H club gardens in the county. In 19 home gardens there were 23 varieties of vegetables, and in 286 home gardens there were more than 10 varieties. More than 200 families had an average of 10 hens. The goal set for the year was 200 cows, and it was exceeded by 12 cows."

The Okmulgee County, Okla., home agent reported, "Four hundred and forty-eight girls grew 1/10-acre gardens. A model garden contest with an enrollment of 108 women was held. Forty women completed the demonstration, canning the family budget of canned foods and growing year-round gardens." In the drought areas special emphasis was given to the prevention and care of pellagra and other nutritional diseases and ailments, by proper diet. At least 10,709 individuals benefited by corrective diet instructions. Better preparation of food, and conservation by canning continued in the program, with 12,479 adult demonstrations being conducted and with 28,973 girls being enrolled in food preparation clubs and 29,551 in canning clubs.

Encouragement was given to women and girls to earn money by the sale of surplus products of home-poultry, garden, and dairy demonstrations, and to use the income whenever possible in making the home a more comfortable, convenient, and attractive place for living. Many dreary, inconvenient, and insanitary kitchens were made into efficient workshops with little expense. They were screened, shelved, ceiled, cleaned, and painted. Extension agents also guided women and girls in improving homes by doing over old furniture, making box furniture, doing over walls with paint or whitewash, and by making rugs and simple draperies. Improvements also extended to home grounds, the planting of flowers and shrubs, and the making of lawns. One Virginia negro farm woman said, "Extension work makes you do things you think impossible." There were 8,736 house-furnishing demonstrations carried on by women and 18,584 by girls in 1930, and some phases of home management such as kitchen rearrangement, improved laundering, and better housekeeping methods were demonstrated by 6,562 adults and 11,594 girls. Agents assisted in making house-building plans for 2,505 families and house-remodeling plans for 737 families.

Instruction in selecting material and constructing garments continued to be a needed and popular phase of home demonstration work in 1930, as shown by the facts that 34,302 girls enrolled in 4-H clothing clubs, 9,242 women completed demonstrations, and 31,306 women and girls followed recommendations in the care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing. Dress contests, especially cotton-dress contests, were popular. In Arkansas contests were conducted in seven counties with 498 dresses being exhibited in the three classes, cotton house dress, afternoon or church dress, and the girl's school dress.

A long-established means of demonstration used in extension work with negroes has been the movable school. Movable schools were held in Alabama, Arkansas, and Kentucky in 1930. In Virginia 2-day extension schools were held in six counties with programs similar to those of the movable schools. The movable-school idea originated at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and was put into practice in the early days of extension work by Booker T. Washington. The movable-school work done in Alabama in 1930 shows the great progress and the creditable results of this means in improving farms and homes. Fifty schools were held in 50 communities in 13 counties with a total attendance of 3,572. These schools were known as movable schools of agriculture, home economics, rural health and sanitation. The transitory schools were those held one day at a farmer's home during the busy crop season, the stationary schools were held from three to five days at the home of a farmer during the open season, when the people of the community could spare the time to attend.

An agricultural extension worker who knew farm mechanics, a home demonstration agent or home-economics teacher, and a registered nurse traveled from community to community in a large motor truck well equipped with the devices. Farm tools, home conveniences, charts, posters, and a motion-picture projector were necessary to the giving of method demonstrations. The purpose of the schools was to reach the class of farm families in more remote sections who do not attend regular extension meetings, farmers institutes, or conferences. The concrete demonstrations placed before the people simple methods of improving the farms and farm homes. These methods were within the financial reach of those attending. The farmer at whose home the school was held purchased all the necessary demonstration material, a list of which was furnished to him in advance.

During the year 230 demonstrations were given at the Alabama movable schools in improved methods of agricultural processes and in making improvements in farm buildings and in farm surroundings. The building of sanitary toilets was emphasized. Four hundred thirty-two demonstrations were given in food selection and preparation, making and using a fireless cooker; the care of milk in the home; canning and preserving; home gardening; care and culling of poultry; kitchen arrangement and improvement; and the making of simple house-furnishing articles, including rugs, from sack materials; refinishing old furniture; the making of box furniture; screening; and the eradication of household pests. The needs of the particular farm and home determined the kind and number of demonstrations given, and all of them were applicable to the homes of those in attendance at these movable schools. Certain improvements which took a large amount of time were made in advance by farm families under the instruction of the extension agents, and special attention was called to these improvements at the time of the school. Demonstrations in home nursing were featured among the health and sanitation subjects: the value of good food, fresh air, sunshine, pure water and their relation to health was given special emphasis.

The following statistics show the other extension means used and activities conducted to benefit negro farms and homes in 1930:

		<u>Number of agents reporting</u>
Number of home visits made by agents.....	60,257	217
Number of bulletins distributed.....	140,942	281
Attendance at method demonstrations.....	507,470	273
Attendance on 534 tours.....	21,762	164
Attendance at 91 encampments held for farm women.....	11,494	50
Attendance at 122 4-H club encampments.....	25,001	92
Extension exhibits.....	1,228	266

SUMMARY

1. Home demonstration work has responded to the great variation of needs of the homes on all types of farms operated by different races of people. It has been welcomed with equal enthusiasm into the long-established New England home, the permanent and tenant farm home of the Middle West, the humble home of the negro farmer of the South, the transitory home of the new settler in the West, the ranch home of the cattle king, the adobe hut of the Spanish-American in the Southwest, the homes of the Hawaiians and Japanese in the Territory of Hawaii, and into the log cabin of the Alaskan pioneer.

2. Appreciation and understanding of home demonstration work by the public were evident in the willing cooperation given by county financial agencies. Recognition of the economic value and efficiency of the work of home demonstration agents was shown by the fact that, in spite of the existing economic conditions in 1930, there was a 5 per cent increase over 1929

in the number of home demonstration agents employed for the whole country. In June, 1930, there were employed 138 State home demonstration leaders and assistants and district agents, 1,352 county home demonstration agents and assistants, and 202 home-economics specialists; a total of 1,692 extension workers devoted full time to home-economics extension work. In addition 1,198 county agricultural agents, 51 per cent of the total number, assisted in conducting home demonstration activities. More assistance was given to home demonstration work by the State agricultural specialists in developing agricultural projects in which farm women are interested, such as poultry, gardening, the home dairy, landscape gardening, and home engineering.

3. A greater number of farm people received the benefits of home demonstration work in 1930 than in any previous year, with 34,959 organized groups devoting a full program to home demonstration projects in which 646,340 women were enrolled, a 10 per cent increase over the enrollment for 1929; and with the demonstration meetings totaling an attendance of 4,614,506. Considering also the number of homes influenced by the 489,517 4-H club girls enrolled, and the large number of men and women reached through general extension meetings, a conservative estimate can be made that home-economics extension information and the regularly conducted home demonstration projects reached at least five and one-half million farm people in 1930.

4. Organization, local leadership, and effective means and methods made possible the extension of the service to a large number of people.

(a) The unit of organization - the home demonstration group or club in the community - worked toward maintaining a standard of excellence, emphasizing the enrollment of new members, passing on to others information and suggestions gained, making more and better reports and conducting meetings in a businesslike way. An increased number of county advisory councils were organized, thus unifying plans and effort and promoting a larger spread of benefits and influence throughout the counties.

(b) The 103,151 volunteer leaders, an increase of 51 per cent over those in 1929, who assisted in home demonstration work, and the 38,807 women leaders of 4-H clubs with girls deserve commendable recognition for assistance given. There were 29,439 training meetings for local leaders held, with a total attendance of 191,303. Special attention was given by State home demonstration leaders, State home-economics specialists, and county extension agents during the year to more effective ways and means of training local leaders. Local leaders held 45,144 meetings, with a total attendance of 577,537, in which extension agents did not participate.

(c) Greater use of visual instruction devices such as posters, charts, lantern slides, film strip, and motion pictures characterized extension methods of presentation, making more effective the lecture demonstration. Successful demonstrations in the homes had a wider spread of influence because of the 2,090 tours with an attendance of 118,041, conducted by county home demonstration agents. The radio can claim some part in gaining public interest and support, since 709 home demonstration talks were broadcast in the States. Perhaps the significant development in publicity was the more systematic and larger use of the press. Extension agents in a number of States were given special instruction in the writing of news

and feature articles. News-writing contests added zest, and encouraged a more extensive use of the press on the part of extension agents.

5. The large volume of results as given in the review of leading activities, and the high quality of work maintained throughout the year can be attributed to the close supervision given by State leaders and specialists and to the factors enumerated above. Systematic planning of programs and calendars of work helped to bring about a high quality of work and larger results. Projects were strengthened and enlarged by units being worked out which represented worth-while demonstrations in the home, and new phases of projects under way were introduced into the program. Closer check on the progress of demonstrations conducted in the homes and communities was taken by county extension agents with the assistance of local leaders, with consequent larger results and more satisfactory reports.

6. Basing the home demonstration program in the community and county on immediate needs and interests of long-time development were keynotes in program making. In community and county meetings programs were planned by farm people and extension workers, who set up goals for accomplishment. In drought areas home demonstration work quickly met the test of emergency by an adjustment of the program to meet the most urgent needs. Twenty-three county economic conferences in which farm-home conditions and interests were considered, were conducted in 10 States. Such conferences stimulated thinking and frank discussion on the part of farm women; furnished facts and data, not otherwise available, through the surveys previously made of farm homes; further enlightened extension workers as to needs and wants; set up ideals and goals toward which to strive; and afforded excellent publicity for the home demonstration work of the county.

7. The world's advancement hinges largely on a constantly increasing number of people doing many of the ordinary, everyday duties of life in a better way. This advancement is motivated by no finespun theory of the philosophers, and is heralded by no trumpet blast. Like the slowly moving glacier, it is the grinding force that gradually forms what we call society. Home demonstration work is not spectacular. It works quietly, affecting thousands of homes simply and, perhaps, affecting each differently, by advocating a little better use of food here; a better care of child life there; a touch of beauty, an added comfort, a saving of labor, yonder. In hundreds of different, small ways, as this report shows, the country home is being touched and improved. The accumulative influence of all these little things is a force that is steadily, though it may be slowly, moving rural society upward and making for that contentment and that satisfaction that lie so close to the heart of human happiness.

STATISTICAL TABLES

The statistical information on extension personnel given in the tables is from the records of the financial division of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work. The 1930 statistical data on home demonstration results are from the records of the division of extension studies, Office of Cooperative Extension Work. The heading "Project Enrollment," as used in the tables, means the number of adult demonstrations completed or carried into the next year. It does not necessarily mean the entire number of women actually enrolled in the several projects.

Number of Leaders and Agents in Home Economics Extension Work

June 30, 1930

State	WHITE				NEGRO		
	State Leaders	Asst. State Leaders and District Agents	County Agents	Assistant County Agents	State Leaders	Asst. State Leaders and District Agents	County Agents
<u>Eastern Region:</u>							
Connecticut	1	-	8	-	-	-	-
Delaware	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Maine	1	-	14	-	-	-	-
Maryland	1	1	22	1	-	-	1
Massachusetts	1	-	11	4	-	-	-
New Hampshire	1	-	9	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1	1	19	3	-	-	-
New York	1	3	41	16	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1	1	34	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Vermont	1	-	12	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	1	1	16	5	-	-	-
<u>Southern Region:</u>							
Alabama	-	4	42	-	1	-	15
Arkansas	1	4	52	6	-	1	9
Florida	1	4	31	2	-	1	7
Georgia	2	4	70	1	-	1	17
Louisiana	1	4	34	-	-	-	6
Mississippi	1	5	56	-	-	2	22
North Carolina	1	3	56	-	-	1	7
Oklahoma	1	4	56	1	-	-	4
South Carolina	1	4	46	2	1	-	7
Tennessee	1	4	46	4	-	-	4
Texas	1	10	117	2	-	1	22
Virginia	1	4	38	8	-	1	6

June 30, 1930
(Continued)

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Specialists (Women) in Home Economics Extension Work

June 30, 1930

State	Foods and Nutrition	Clothing	Home Management and Home Improvement	House Furnishings	Child Care and Parent Education	Poultry	Marketing	Health	Home Industries and Crafts	Rural Organization
Alabama	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Delaware	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Indiana	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	4	5	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kentucky	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maine	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Mississippi	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Missouri	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Montana	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Specialists (Women) in Home Economics Extension Work

June 30, 1930
(Continued)

State	Foods and Nutrition	Clothing	Home Management and Home Improvement	House Furnishings	Child Care and Parent Education	Poultry	Marketing	Health	Home Industries and Crafts	Rural Organization
New Hampshire	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	3	3	4*	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
North Carolina	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
South Dakota	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Texas	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Utah	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Washington	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	57	59	43	8	9	5	2	5	3	3

*Two are specialists in housing.

Number of Women and Girls Enrolled in Home Economics
Extension Work - 1930

State	Number of home demonstration clubs or groups	Number of women enrolled	Number of girls enrolled in 4-H club work
Alabama	802	18,092	17,998
Alaska	7	93	108
Arizona	74	1,281	976
Arkansas	866	22,016	16,410
California	354	11,354	4,675
Colorado	200	6,115	3,685
Connecticut	212	5,415	3,095
Delaware	27	760	1,081
Florida	386	7,761	11,056
Georgia	694	19,747	20,561
Hawaii	44	1,057	840
Idaho	241	4,922	2,725
Illinois	570	13,507	15,077
Indiana	893	26,008	19,192
Iowa	7,910	81,688	14,889
Kansas	754	9,700	7,180
Kentucky	399	6,818	11,660
Louisiana	314	6,786	9,327
Maine	291	9,167	3,297
Maryland	277	7,225	4,637
Massachusetts	714	17,022	9,772
Michigan	837	14,295	14,179
Minnesota	1,174	18,801	19,512
Mississippi	847	18,331	23,353
Missouri	924	12,143	8,268
Montana	285	5,885	3,551
Nebraska	1,415	21,984	8,169
Nevada	54	1,129	506
New Hampshire	296	6,061	2,662
New Jersey	2,454	32,524	5,266
New Mexico	111	3,058	1,740
New York	952	24,772	11,051
North Carolina	837	21,066	23,121
North Dakota	403	7,213	3,124
Ohio	757	22,521	25,179
Oklahoma	928	16,299	23,818
Oregon	50	1,112	8,384
Pennsylvania	677	7,813	7,216
Rhode Island	59	1,579	1,693
South Carolina	612	13,756	10,846
South Dakota	829	13,137	6,156
Tennessee	678	21,351	23,878
Texas	1,592	32,751	28,082
Utah	208	12,299	3,747
Vermont	292	6,680	2,361
Virginia	398	8,535	13,537
Washington	377	7,085	4,905
West Virginia	261	5,743	9,504
Wisconsin	413	7,713	15,618
Wyoming	210	4,170	1,845
Total	34,959	646,340	489,517

Project Enrollment

Women and Girls - 1930

State	Home Gardens		Home Grounds		Food and Nutrition		Food Selection and Preparation		Food Preservation
	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enrolled in 4-H Clubs	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enrolled in 4-H Clubs	Adult Result Demonstrations		Girls	Girls	
Alabama	8,247	5,164	2,506	2,760	4,672		7,503	12,850	
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Arizona	22	9	31	39	147		197	69	
Arkansas	7,511	7,015	4,944	1,223	10,501		7,812	7,650	
California	6	146	347	158	377		12	-	
Colorado	106	17	367	-	2,602		886	141	
Connecticut	-	346	16	167	52		571	254	
Delaware	51	19	1	-	-		50	58	
Florida	3,321	5,075	2,847	3,807	2,942		6,740	3,937	
Georgia	7,335	16,995	3,214	5,875	5,657		15,255	16,066	
Hawaii	55	2	4	-	619		393	29	
Idaho	109	-	122	-	132		341	226	
Illinois	155	24	111	40	1,979		917	54	
Indiana	7	5	139	7	173		3,770	780	
Iowa	-	153	111	-	-		2,700	2,763	
Kansas	180	148	151	8	133		2,407	715	
Kentucky	1,036	261	538	215	1,789		933	445	
Louisiana	4,592	3,826	2,718	2,439	6,530		3,101	2,820	
Maine	-	82	-	-	651		1,218	382	
Maryland	136	197	158	49	249		419	432	
Massachusetts	-	549	-	75	1,636		1,727	2,009	
Michigan	110	1,289	316	-	3,126		1,354	2,689	
Minnesota	69	1,565	84	445	588		3,333	1,884	
Mississippi	7,770	6,083	3,303	4,738	4,537		14,364	8,730	
Missouri	-	-	94	10	235		969	231	
Montana	21	147	191	-	621		522	118	
Nebraska	-	82	169	-	-		2,147	454	

Women and Girls - 1930
(Continued)

State	Home Gardens		Home Grounds		Food and Nutrition		Food Selection and Preparation		Food Preservation
	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enrolled in 4-H Clubs	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enrolled in 4-H Clubs	Adult Result Demonstrations	Food Selection and Preparation			
						Girls			
Nevada	117	17	185	-	693	70	21		
New Hampshire	-	52	-	-	356	658	395		
New Jersey	-	188	6	-	2,518	753	175		
New Mexico	210	38	304	5	498	463	192		
New York	26	1,422	299	138	4,990	4,604	1,004		
North Carolina	6,979	2,898	2,394	1,130	8,148	9,072	9,025		
North Dakota	224	21	339	-	1,152	517	-		
Ohio	70	310	836	375	4,099	5,427	226		
Oklahoma	2,935	16,553	3,088	14,998	5,025	18,066	17,994		
Oregon	2	157	5	2	974	2,410	375		
Pennsylvania	119	84	72	1,645	-	600	28		
Rhode Island	-	119	-	1	2	488	101		
South Carolina	2,341	2,576	1,769	2,224	1,579	4,243	8,702		
South Dakota	30	205	518	7	189	772	1,391		
Tennessee	2,283	8,077	2,307	691	4,169	11,079	10,538		
Texas	6,666	14,458	3,645	15,299	7,437	22,665	22,879		
Utah	118	2	391	15	258	1,041	416		
Vermont	171	55	440	15	631	710	282		
Virginia	1,144	884	1,377	81	3,570	3,122	738		
Washington	65	176	557	84	864	599	455		
West Virginia	304	60	455	243	364	534	364		
Wisconsin	35	998	79	91	682	2,484	1,765		
Wyoming	25	13	220	-	650	548	-		
Total	64,703	98,562	41,768	59,099	98,776	170,566	142,852		

Project Enrollment

Women and Girls - 1930
(Continued)

State	Home Management	Home Management	Home Furnishings	Home Furnishings	Handicraft	Handicraft
	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enrolled 4-H Clubs	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enrolled 4-H Clubs	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls enrolled 4-H clubs
Alabama	2,781	2,545	3,328	5,480	791	1,955
Alaska	-	-	-	-	26	-
Arizona	39	-	55	15	5	-
Arkansas	3,795	1,559	4,649	3,105	1,439	465
California	468	-	381	249	-	6
Colorado	588	-	7	59	-	-
Connecticut	188	-	437	24	372	-
Delaware	30	-	19	6	-	-
Florida	1,323	1,084	2,690	3,238	1,228	1,027
Georgia	3,113	6,361	3,217	8,315	454	5,105
Hawaii	24	14	18	-	-	19
Idaho	62	-	195	-	-	-
Illinois	282	29	252	189	24	197
Indiana	85	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	186	3,016	-	-
Kansas	80	38	44	316	-	30
Kentucky	167	110	221	84	42	70
Louisiana	1,549	865	2,361	3,265	1,350	469
Maine	388	-	-	230	-	-
Maryland	2	-	95	219	-	-
Massachusetts	368	-	1,163	50	-	39
Michigan	97	126	1,184	123	97	458
Minnesota	1,364	15	340	563	55	24
Mississippi	3,424	4,767	4,170	7,674	2,017	4,023
Missouri	38	46	214	115	-	125
Montana	579	-	167	53	880	-
Nebraska	734	-	-	409	-	-

Project Enrollment

Women and Girls - 1930
(Continued)

State	Home Manage- ment	Home Manage- ment	Home Furnish- ings	Home Furnish- ings	Handicraft	Handicraft
	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enrolled 4-H Clubs	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enrolled 4-H Clubs	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enroll- ed 4-H Clubs
Nevada	53	-	191	47	6	-
New Hampshire	100	-	31	96	-	3
New Jersey	2,369	720	-	-	-	783
New Mexico	20	-	121	113	3	-
New York	744	-	3,665	216	2,520	-
North Carolina	3,468	1,426	3,036	6,683	1,162	2,782
North Dakota	150	-	316	21	-	-
Ohio	355	28	59	544	-	105
Oklahoma	2,314	3,380	2,163	17,305	456	856
Oregon	3	323	-	54	-	-
Pennsylvania	7	-	62	269	-	-
Rhode Island	22	-	30	31	-	23
South Carolina	318	433	545	3,133	151	1,786
South Dakota	57	-	-	157	1,245	15
Tennessee	1,566	679	2,089	1,007	2,080	2,800
Texas	2,918	4,002	5,069	20,358	2,409	6,381
Utah	138	94	399	8	-	-
Vermont	121	6	712	80	-	120
Virginia	671	-	2,560	3,171	1,570	731
Washington	147	75	185	792	222	-
West Virginia	201	1	350	53	2	5
Wisconsin	34	33	100	298	-	-
Wyoming	27	-	244	14	159	-
Total	37,371	29,259	47,320	91,247	20,765	30,478

Project Enrollment

Women and Girls - 1930
(Continued)

State	Child Care and Training	Child Care and Membership	Home Health and Sanitation	Home Health and Sanitation	Clothing	Clothing
	Number of Groups	in Groups	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enrolled 4-H Clubs	Adult Result Demonstrations	Girls Enrolled 4-H Clubs
Alabama	54	1,490	3,433	11,324	3,269	7,168
Alaska	1	10	-	-	-	108
Arizona	7	79	34	319	98	583
Arkansas	101	2,844	1,689	3,054	5,912	11,267
California	3	60	56	-	328	3,315
Colorado	1	18	46	192	992	2,544
Connecticut	3	8	88	587	244	1,437
Delaware	-	-	-	-	48	956
Florida	36	637	2,454	4,728	2,939	9,175
Georgia	269	3,893	3,709	14,170	4,373	17,363
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	33	415
Idaho	-	-	-	48	264	2,049
Illinois	25	406	281	2,193	1,719	12,642
Indiana	-	-	2	804	330	14,796
Iowa	379	3,231	-	-	-	5,003
Kansas	-	-	290	746	1,289	4,062
Kentucky	3	30	31	193	413	6,818
Louisiana	-	-	285	200	4,497	5,962
Maine	1	177	30	-	144	2,044
Maryland	-	-	79	15	150	3,299
Massachusetts	41	1,059	-	31	494	4,955
Michigan	37	919	-	141	312	9,336
Minnesota	112	1,846	11	350	302	9,377
Mississippi	222	3,339	2,643	7,480	4,060	12,088
Missouri	-	-	57	2,151	53	4,295
Montana	16	322	212	-	457	2,582
Nebraska	-	-	-	243	-	5,145

Project Enrollment

Women and Girls - 1930 (Continued)

State	Child Care and Training Number of Groups	Child Care and Training Membership in Groups	Home Health and Sanitation Adult Result Demonstrations	Home Health and Sanitation Girls Enrolled 4-H Clubs	Clothing Adult Result Demonstrations	Clothing Girls Enrolled 4-H Clubs
Nevada	-	-	4	-	136	326
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	15	1,815
New Jersey	72	1,263	-	-	2,480	2,922
New Mexico	6	61	51	-	496	1,125
New York	101	1,557	1,506	5,056	28,071	3,832
North Carolina	12	231	1,129	8,544	6,616	10,013
North Dakota	-	-	24	-	1,219	2,279
Ohio	64	1,277	24	300	1,325	19,079
Oklahoma	17	488	1,242	2,664	3,551	19,447
Oregon	16	143	1	564	154	4,565
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	34	3,794
Rhode Island	-	-	-	1,241	89	980
South Carolina	2	60	263	6,602	138	2,916
South Dakota	-	-	-	3,197	939	3,469
Tennessee	45	570	366	9,292	3,052	13,884
Texas	20	508	3,974	8,368	5,798	23,683
Utah	9	194	38	285	525	2,458
Vermont	1	60	179	33	192	1,515
Virginia	2	24	489	611	682	2,471
Washington	22	-	1	56	86	3,443
West Virginia	7	88	133	140	217	6,708
Wisconsin	-	-	1	1,865	197	10,634
Wyoming	-	-	9	-	220	1,212
Total	1,707	26,892	24,864	97,787	88,952	301,354

Program Activities

1930

	Number of communities or other units participating	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of farm or home visits made
Home gardens and home beautification.....	23,852	26,246	36,137	14,694	107,003
Foods and nutrition.....	24,553	35,024	94,823	22,602	76,070
Child training and care.....	3,661	4,752	6,276	2,745	8,996
Clothing.....	26,242	36,554	107,236	20,607	59,096
Home management.....	11,758	16,773	28,124	8,454	27,978
House furnishings.....	13,220	19,143	48,154	8,275	34,686
Home health and sanitation.....	12,083	12,069	17,458	4,340	19,039
Community activities.....	26,652	39,630	42,216	18,622	46,407

Home Engineering

1930

		Number of agents reporting
Number of families assisted with house- planning problems.....	9,182	780
Number of dwellings constructed accord- ing to plans.....	1,824	514
Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans.....	2,883	537
Number of sewage-disposal systems in- stalled.....	3,911	890
Number of water systems installed.....	4,211	905
Number of heating systems installed....	639	202
Number of lighting systems installed...	4,931	488

Community Activities

1930

		Number of agents reporting
Number of communities surveyed or scored ..	7,454	593
Number of clubhouses, permanent camps, etc., built.....	441	261
Number of community rest rooms established.	164	105
Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	4,384	765
Number of communities developing organized recreation.....	8,677	881
Number of school or other community grounds landscaped in accordance with plans fur- nished.....	3,552	881
Number of 4-H clubs engaging in community activities such as landscaping school grounds, conducting a local fair, etc....	8,643	1,071
Total number of different communities assisted in connection with community work.....	16,494	1,429

